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Abbreviation code: archd. — archdiocese; dioc. — diocese; ap. ex. — apostolic exarchate; prel. — prelature; abb. — abbacy; v.a. — vicariate apostolic; p.a. — prefecture apostolic; a.a. — apostolic administration; card. — cardinal; abp. — archbishop (residential and auxiliary); nat. — native; bp. — bishop (residential and auxiliary); priests (dioc. — diocesan or secular priests; rel. — those belonging to religious orders); sem. — seminarians (major diocesan, unless indicated otherwise); p.d. — permanent deacons; bros. — brothers (1979); srs. — sisters; bap. — baptisms; Caths. — Catholic population; tot. pop. — total population.

Afghanistan: Republic in south-central Asia; capital, Kabul. Christianity antedated Moslem conquest in the seventh century but was overcome by it. All inhabitants are subject to the law of Islam. Christian missionaries are prohibited. Population (est.), 15,540,000.

Albania: Communist people's republic in the Balkans, bordering the Adriatic Sea; capital, Tirana. Christianity was introduced before the middle of the fourth century. The Byzantine-Rite Church broke from unity with Rome following the schism of 1054; it has been suppressed. The Latin (Roman) Church, which prevailed in the north, has been wiped out by persecution since 1945, with the expulsion of Italian missionaries; a number of death and prison sentences and other repressive measures against bishops, priests, religious and lay persons; the closing of Catholic schools and a seminary; the cutting of lines of communication with the Holy See. In 1967, the government proclaimed itself the first atheist state in the world.

Archd., 2; dioc., 3; abb., 1; a.a. 1; bp., 3 (impeded). No statistics are available. The Catholic population was estimated at 10% of the population in 1969. Tot. pop. (1979 est.), 2,626,000.

Algeria: Republic in northwest Africa; capital, Algiers. Christianity, introduced at an early date, succumbed to Vandal devastation in the fifth century and Moslem conquest in 709, but survived for centuries in small communities into the 12th century. Missionary work was unsuccessful except in service to traders, military personnel and captives along the coast. Church organization was established after the French gained control of the territory in the 1830's. A large number of Catholics were among the estimated million Europeans who left the country after it secured independence from France July 5, 1962. Islam is the state religion. Algeria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; card., 1; abp., 1; bp., 3 (2 nat.); parishes, 86; priests, 206 (88 dioc., 118 rel.); sem. 3; p.d., 2; bros., 23; srs., 529; bap., 52; Caths., 57,540 (.3%); tot. pop., 19,130,000.

Andorra: Autonomous principality in the Pyrenees, under the rule of co-princes — the French head of state and the bishop of Urgel, Spain; capital, Andorra la Vella. Christianity was introduced at an early date. Catholicism is the state religion. The principality is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Spanish diocese of Urgel.

Parishes, 6; priests, 15 (9 dioc., 6 rel.); srs., 25; sch., 3; bap., 489; Caths., 29,000 (95%); tot. pop., 31,000 (1978).

Angola: Independent (Nov. 11, 1975) republic in west Africa; capital, Luanda. Evangelization by Catholic missionaries, dating from about 1570, reached high points in the 17th and 18th centuries. Independence from Portugal in 1975 left the Church with a heavy loss of personnel when about half of the foreign missionaries fled the country. In 1977, two ecclesiastical provinces were established. All but one of the hierarchy are from the native clergy. Angola has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 3; dioc., 9; abp., 3 (nat.); bp., 8 (7 nat.); parishes, 228; priests, 254 (88 dioc., 166 rel.); sem., 62; bros., 48; srs., 530; bap., 71,886; Caths., 3,145,000 (41.9%); tot. pop., 7,489,000 (1981 Annuario Pontificio).

Anguilla: Self-governing British island territory in the Caribbean. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's-Basseterre diocese, Antigua. Statistics included in St. Christopher (Kitts)-Nevis.

Antigua: Self-governing British Associated State in the Caribbean; capital, St. John's.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 3 (rel.); sem., 2; bros., 7; srs., 7; sch., 4; bap., 118; Caths., 7,000 (9.1%); tot. pop., 72,000 (1979).

Arabian Peninsula: Christianity, introduced in various parts of the peninsula in early Christian centuries, succumbed to Islam in the seventh century. The native population is entirely Moslem. The only Christians are foreigners. Most of the peninsula is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Vicariate Apostolic of Arabia located in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. The area has an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region). See individual countries: Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Argentina: Republic in southeast South America, bordering on the Atlantic; capital, Buenos Aires. Priests were with the Magellan exploration party and the first Mass in the country was celebrated Apr. 1, 1519. Missionary work began in the 1530's, diocesan organization in the late 1540's, and effective evangelization about 1570. Independence from Spain was proclaimed in 1816. Since its establishment in the country, the Church has been influenced by Spanish cultural and institutional forces, antagonistic liberalism, government interference and opposition; the latter reached a climax during the last five years of the first presidency of Juan Peron (1946-1955). Political chaos in recent years has resulted in widespread violations of human rights and increased terrorist violence. Catholicism is the state religion. Argentina maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 12; dioc., 45; prel., 3; ap. ex., 1 (for Armenians of Latin America); ord., 1; card., 3; abp., 10; bp., 67; parishes, 2,148; priests, 4,915 (2,219 dioc., 2,696 rel.); sem., 909; p.d., 32; bros., 1,167; srs., 12,130; bap., 570,117; Caths., 24,591,600 (92%); tot. pop., 26,730,000.

Australia: Commonwealth, member of the British Commonwealth, island continent southeast of Asia; capital, Canberra. The first Catholics in the country were Irish under penal sentence, 1795-1804; the first public Mass was celebrated May 15, 1803. Official organization of the Church dates from 1820. The country was officially removed from mission status in March, 1976. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1973.

Archd., 7; dioc., 20; abb., 1; ap. ex., 1; card., 2; abp., 6; bp., 35; parishes, 1,403; priests, 3,617 (2,257 dioc., 1,360 rel.); sem., 307; p.d., 5; bros., 2,196; srs., 12,292; bap., 71,355; Caths., 3,748,420 (26%); tot. pop. 14,417,000.

Austria: Republic in central Europe; capital, Vienna. Christianity was introduced by the end of the third century, strengthened considerably by conversion of the Bavarians from about 600, and firmly established in the second half of the eighth century. Catholicism survived and grew stronger as the principal religion in the country in the post-Reformation period, but suffered from Josephinism in the 18th century. Although liberated from much government harassment in the aftermath of the Revolution of 1848, it came under pressure again some 20 years later in the Kulturkampf. During this time the Church became involved with a developing social movement. The Church faced strong opposition from Socialists after World War I and suffered persecution from 1938 to 1945 during the Nazi regime. Some Church-state matters are regulated by a concordat originally concluded in 1934. Austria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 7; abb., 1; ord., 1; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 13; parishes, 3,055; priests, 5,875 (3,515 dioc., 2,360 rel.); sem., 388; p.d., 95; bros., 760; srs., 11,729; bap., 78,464; Caths., 6,563,232 (86.3%); tot. pop., 7,600,000.

Azores: North Atlantic island group 750 miles west of Portugal, of which it is part. Christianity was introduced in the second quarter of the 15th century.

Bahamas: Independent (July 10, 1973) island group in the British Commonwealth, consisting of some 700 (30 inhabited) small islands southeast of Florida and north of Cuba; capital, Nassau. On Oct. 12, 1492, Columbus landed on one of these islands, where the first Mass was celebrated in the New World. Organization of the Catholic Church in the Bahamas dates from about the middle of the 19th century. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 29; priests, 33 (4 dioc., 29 rel.); sem., 3; p.d., 4; bros., 5; srs., 56; bap., 1,631; Caths., 31,100 (13.2%); tot. pop., 236,000.

Bahrain: Island state in Persian Gulf; capital, Manama. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Priests, 2 (rel.); srs., 11; sch., 2; bap., 122; Caths., 5,000 (1.4%) tot. pop., 350,000 (1979).

Balearic Islands: Spanish province consisting of an island group in the western Mediterranean. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Bangladesh: Formerly the eastern portion of Pakistan. Officially constituted as a separate nation Dec. 16, 1971; capital, Dacca. Islam is the principal religion; freedom of religion is granted. There were Jesuit, Dominican and Augustinian missionaries in the area in the 16th century. A vicariate apostolic (of Bengali) was established in 1834; the hierarchy was erected in 1950. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1972.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (nat.); parishes, 43; priests, 137 (47 dioc., 90 rel.); sem., 73; p.d., 1; bros., 55; srs., 419; bap., 5,659; Caths., 156,485 (.18%); tot. pop. 85,422,382.

Barbados: Parliamentary democracy in the British Commonwealth (independent since 1966), easternmost of the Caribbean islands; capital, Bridgetown. About 70 per cent of the people are Anglicans. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 6; priests, 8 (3 dioc., 5 rel.); sem., 2; p.d., 2; bros., 7; srs., 39; sch., 5; bap., 225; Caths., 10,000 (3.8%); tot. pop., 260,000 (1979).

Belgium: Constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe; capital, Brussels. Christianity was introduced about the first quarter of the fourth century and major evangelization was completed about 730. During the rest of the medieval period the Church had firm diocesan and parochial organiza-

tion, generally vigorous monastic life, and influential monastic and cathedral schools. Lutherans and Calvinists made some gains during the Reformation period but there was a strong Catholic restoration in the first half of the 17th century, when the country was under Spanish rule. Jansenism disturbed the Church from about 1640 into the 18th century. Josephinism, imposed by an Austrian regime, hampered the Church late in the same century. Repressive and persecutory measures were enforced during the Napoleonic conquest. Freedom came with separation of Church and state in the wake of the Revolution of 1830, which ended the reign of William I. Thereafter, the Church encountered serious problems with philosophical liberalism and political socialism. Catholics have long been engaged in strong educational, social and political movements. Except for one five-year period (1880-1884), Belgium has maintained diplomatic relations with Vatican City since 1835.

Archd., 1; dioc., 7; card., 1; abp., 1; bp., 14; parishes, 3,928; priests, 12,741 (8,046 dioc., 4,695 rel.); sem., 294; p.d., 192; bros., 2,478; srs., 30,559; bap., 107,360; Caths., 9,002,746 (90.5%); tot. pop., 9,940,978.

Belize (formerly British Honduras): Self-governing colony in Central America scheduled for independence in late September, 1981; capital, Belmopan. Its history has points in common with Guatemala, where evangelization began in the 16th century.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 12; priests, 38 (9 dioc., 29 rel.); sem., 3; p.d., 1; bros., 9; srs., 80; sch., 113; bap., 3,058; Caths., 93,000 (60%); tot. pop., 155,000.

Benin (formerly Dahomey): Republic in west Africa, bordering on the Atlantic; capitals, Cotonou, Porto Novo. Missionary work was very limited from the 16th to the 18th centuries. Effective evangelization dates from 1894. The hierarchy was established in 1955. The majority of Christians are Catholics. Benin maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 5 (4 nat.); parishes, 113; priests, 139 (72 dioc., 67 rel.); sem., 50; bros., 18; srs., 390; bap., 14,936; Caths., 555,852 (16%); tot. pop., 3,470,000.

Bermuda: British dependency, consisting of 360 islands (20 of them inhabited) nearly 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras; capital, Hamilton. Catholics were not permitted until about 1800. Occasional pastoral care was provided the few Catholics there by visiting priests during the 19th century. Early in the 1900's priests from Halifax began serving the area. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1953. The first bishop assumed jurisdiction in 1956. The only Catholic school in Bermuda was the first to admit black students, in 1961.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 7; priests, 9 (1 dioc., 8 rel.); p.d., 1; srs., 9; sch., 2; bap., 125; Caths., 9,000 (14.4%); tot. pop., 62,100.

Bhutan: Constitutional monarchy in the Himalayas, northeast of India; capital, Thimphu. Most of the population are Buddhists. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction is under the Darjeeling diocese, India.

Priests, 9 (rel.); bros., 7; srs., 9; sch., 6; bap., 16; Caths., 200; tot. pop., 1,252,000 (1979).

Bolivia: Republic in central South America; capital, Sucre; seat of government, La Paz. Catholicism, the official religion, was introduced in the 1530's and the first bishopric was established in 1552. Effective evangelization among the Indians, slow to start, reached high points in the middle of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries and was resumed about 1840. Independence from Spain was proclaimed in 1825, at the end of a campaign that started in 1809. The republic inherited the Spanish right of nominating candidates for bishoprics. Church-state relations are regulated by a 1951 concordat with the Holy See. In recent years, human rights violations in conditions of political, economic and social turmoil have occasioned strong protests by members of the hierarchy and other people of the Church. Bolivia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 3; prel., 3; v.a., 6; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 19; priests, 823 (223 dioc., 600 rel.); sem., 93; p.d., 24; bros., 238; srs., 1,632; bap., 168,000; Caths., 5,777,029 (93.3%); tot. pop., 6,187,041.

Botswana: Republic (independent since 1966) in southern Africa, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Gaborone. Botswana has an apostolic delegate (to Southern Africa).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; priests, 24 (3 dioc., 21 rel.); sem., 2; bros., 2; srs., 53; sch., 12; bap., 995; Caths., 29,199 (3.7%); tot. pop., 793,000 (1979).

Brazil: Republic in northeast South America; capital, Brasilia. One of several priests with the discovery party celebrated the first Mass in the country Apr. 26, 1500. Evangelization began some years later and the first diocese was erected in 1551. During the colonial period, which lasted until 1822, evangelization made some notable progress — especially in the Amazon region between 1680 and 1750 — but was seriously hindered by government policy and the attitude of colonists regarding Amazon Indians the missionaries tried to protect from exploitation and slavery. The Jesuits were suppressed in 1782 and other missionaries expelled as well. Liberal anti-Church influence grew in strength. The government gave minimal support but exercised maximum control over the Church. After the proclamation of independence from Portugal in 1822 and throughout the regency, government control was tightened and the Church

suffered greatly from dissident actions of ecclesiastical brotherhoods, Masonic anti-clericalism and general decline in religious life. Church and state were separated by the constitution of 1891, proclaimed two years after the end of the empire. The Church carried into the 20th century a load of inherited liabilities and problems amid increasingly difficult political, economic and social conditions affecting the majority of the population. A number of bishops, priests, religious and lay persons have been active in movements for social and religious reform. Brazil maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 35; dioc., 172; prel., 26; abb., 2; ord., 1; card., 7; abp., 37; bp., 239; parishes, 6,423; priests, 13,951 (5,236 dioc., 8,715 rel.); sem., 3,916; p.d., 267; bros., 2,979; srs., 37,333; bap., 2,680,063; Caths., 103,970,000 (90.1%); tot. pop., 115,400,000 (1979, except for jurisdictions).

Brunei: State under British protection, on the northern coast of Borneo; scheduled for independence in 1983; capital, Bandai Seri Begawan (Brunei). Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Miri diocese, Malaysia.

Parishes, 3; priests, 5 (2 dioc., 3 rel.); srs., 3; sch., 8; bap., 164; Caths., 4,000; tot. pop., 200,000 (1979).

Bulgaria: People's republic in southeastern Europe on the eastern part of the Balkan peninsula; capital, Sofia. Christianity was introduced before 343 but disappeared with the migration of Slavs into the territory. The baptism of Boris I about 865 ushered in a new period of Christianity which soon became involved in switches of loyalty between Constantinople and Rome. Through it all the Byzantine, and later Orthodox, element remained stronger and survived under the rule of Ottoman Turks into the 19th century. The few modern Latin Catholics in the country are traceable to 17th century converts from heresy. The Byzantines are products of a reunion movement of the 19th century. In 1947 the constitution of the new republic decreed the separation of Church and state. Catholic schools and institutions were abolished and foreign religious banished in 1948. A year later the apostolic delegate was expelled. Ivan Romanoff, vicar general of Plovdiv, died in prison in 1952. Bishop Eugene Bossilkoff, imprisoned in 1948, was sentenced to death in 1952; his fate remained unknown until 1975 when the Bulgarian government informed the Vatican that he had died in prison shortly after being sentenced. Roman and Bulgarian Rite vicars apostolic were permitted to attend the Second Vatican Council from 1962 to 1965. All church activity is under surveillance and/or control by the government, which professes to be atheistic. Pastoral and related activities are strictly limited. Most of the population is Orthodox. There was some improvement in Bulgarian-Vatican relations in 1975, following a visit of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov to Pope Paul VI June 19 and talks between Vatican and Bulgarian representatives at the Helsinki Conference in late July. The needs of the church in Bulgaria were outlined by Pope John Paul II in a private audience with the Bulgarian foreign minister in December, 1978. In 1979, the Sofia-Plovdiv vicariate apostolic was raised to a diocese and a bishop was appointed for the vacant see of Nicopoli.

Dioc., 2; ap. ex., 1; bp., 3; Caths. (est.), 65,000 (.7%); tot. pop., 8,814,000.

Burma: Union of Burma, a republic in southeast Asia, on the Bay of Bengal; capital, Rangoon. Christianity was introduced about 1500. Small-scale evangelization had limited results from the middle of the 16th century until the 1850's when effective organization of the Church began. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Buddhism was declared the state religion in 1961, but the state is now officially secular. In 1965, church schools and hospitals were nationalized. In 1966, all foreign missionaries who had entered the country after 1948 for the first time were forced to leave when the government refused to renew their work permits. Despite these setbacks, the Church has shown some progress in recent years. Burma has an apostolic delegate (pro-nuncio to Bangladesh).

Archd., 2; dioc., 6; p.a., 1; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 7 (6 nat.); parishes, 141; priests, 209 (178 dioc., 31 rel.); sem., 170; bros., 66; srs., 644; bap., 18,138; Caths., 360,062 (1%); tot. pop., 33,500,000.

Burundi: Republic since 1966, near the equator in east-central Africa; capital, Bujumbura. The first permanent Catholic mission station was established late in the 19th century. Large numbers of persons were received into the Church following the ordination of the first Burundi priests in 1925. The first native bishop was appointed in 1959. Most education takes place in schools under Catholic auspices. In 1972-73, the country was torn by tribal warfare between the Tutsis, the ruling minority, and the Hutus. In 1979, approximately 70 Catholic missionaries were expelled. Burundi maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 6 (nat.); parishes, 194; priests, 335 (168 dioc., 167 rel.); sem., 64; bros., 159; srs., 693; bap., 75,204; Caths., 2,259,884 (52.5%); tot. pop., 4,300,000.

Cambodia (Peoples Republic of Kampuchea, Democratic Kampuchea): Republic (Oct. 9, 1970) in southeast Asia, bordering on the Gulf of Siam, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam; capital Phnom Penh. Evangelization dating from the second half of the 16th century had limited results, more among Vietnamese than Khmers. Thousands of Catholics of Vietnamese origin were forced to flee in

1970 because of Khmer hostility. The status of the Church remained uncertain following the Khmer Rouge take-over in April, 1975. Foreign missionaries were expelled immediately. Local clergy and religious were sent to work the land; whether they would be able to minister to the faithful was not known. Buddhism is the state religion. The country has an apostolic delegate.

V.a., 1; p.a., 2. No statistics available. Catholics numbered 13,835 (2% of the total population) in 1973. Tot. pop. (1978), 8,606,000.

Cameroon: Republic in west Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea; capital, Yaounde. Effective evangelization began in the 1890's, although Catholics had been in the country long before that time. In the 40-year period from 1920 to 1960, the number of Catholics increased from 60,000 to 700,000. The first native priests were ordained in 1935. Twenty years later the first native bishops were ordained and the hierarchy established. Cameroon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 12; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 14 (10 nat.); parishes, 336; priests, 750 (296 dioc., 454 rel.); sem., 184; p.d., 24; bros., 206; srs., 1,219; bap., 66,857; Caths., 2,199,921 (26.5%); tot. pop., 8,300,000.

Canada: Independent federation in the British Commonwealth, comprising the northern half of North America; capital, Ottawa. Canada maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See The Church in Canada.)

Archd., 18; dioc., 52; abb., 1; ap. ex., 1; card., 4; (2 head archiepiscopal sees, 2 retired); abp., 27 (16 residential, 1 titular, 10 retired); bp., 98 (53 residential, 22 auxiliary, 23 retired); parishes 5,797; priests, 12,631 (7,413 dioc., 5,218 rel.); sem., 997; p.d., 245; bros., 4,445; srs., 38,112; bap., 173,214; Caths., 10,344,046 (43.4%); tot. pop., 23,809,900. (Principal source: 1981 Directory of Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops.)

Canary Islands: Two Spanish provinces, consisting of seven islands, off the northwest coast of Africa. Evangelization began about 1400. Almost all of the one million inhabitants are Catholics. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Cape Verde, Republic of: Independent (July 5, 1975) island group in the Atlantic 300 miles west of Senegal; formerly a Portuguese overseas province; capital, Praia, San Tiago Island. Evangelization began some years before the establishment of the first diocese in 1532. Cape Verde established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1976.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 30; priests, 42 (12 dioc., 30 rel.); sem., 3; bros., 7; srs., 30; bap., 5,147; Caths., 294,360 (91.8%); tot. pop., 320,000.

Caroline and Marshall Islands: U.S. trust territory in the southwest Pacific; scheduled for independence in 1981. Effective evangelization began in the late 1880's.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 25; priests, 33 (2 dioc., 31 rel.); sem., 5; p.d., 21; bros., 8; srs., 32; sch., 12; bap., 1,731; Caths., 48,611 (41.6%); tot. pop., 117,000.

Cayman Islands: British colony in Caribbean; capital, George Town on Grand Cayman. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Kingston diocese, Jamaica.

Priest, 1 (rel.); srs., 2; sch., 1 (elementary); bap., 8; Caths., 200; tot. pop., 11,000 (1978).

Central African Republic: Former French colony (independent since 1960) in central Africa; capital, Bangui. Effective evangelization dates from 1894. The region was organized as a mission territory in 1909. The first native priest was ordained in 1938. The hierarchy was organized in 1955. The Central African Republic established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1975.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3; parishes, 85; priests, 204 (34 dioc., 170 rel.); sem., 59; p.d., 1; bros., 59; srs., 280; bap., 13,250; Caths., 356,629 (15.6%); tot. pop., 2,284,000.

Ceuta: Spanish possession (city) on the northern tip of Africa, south of Gibraltar. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Chad: Republic (independent since 1960) in north-central Africa; former French possession; capital, N'Djamena (Fort Lamy). Evangelization began in 1929, leading to firm organization in 1947 and establishment of the hierarchy in 1955. Chad has an apostolic delegate (pro-nuncio, Central African Republic).

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (1 nat.); parishes, 59; priests, 155 (19 dioc., 136 rel.); sem., 20; p.d., 1; bros., 49; srs., 206; bap., 10,305; Caths., 233,482 (5.1%); tot. pop., 4,500,000.

Chile: Republic on the southwestern coast of South America; capital, Santiago. Priests were with the Spanish conquistadores on their entrance into the territory early in the 16th century. The first parish was established in 1547 and the first bishopric in 1561. Overall organization of the Church took place later in the century. By 1650 most of the peaceful Indians in the central and northern areas were evangelized. Missionary work was more difficult in the southern region. Church activity was hampered during the campaign for independence, 1810 to 1818, and through the first years of the new government, to 1830. Later gains were made, into this century, but hindering factors were shortages of native clergy and religious and attempts by the government to control church administration through the patronage system in force while the country was under Spanish control. Separation of Church and state were decreed in the constitution of 1925. Church-state relations were strained during the regime of Marxist president Salvator Allende Gossens (1970-73). He was overthrown in a bloody

coup and was reported to have committed suicide Sept. 11, 1973. Conditions remained unsettled under the military government which assumed control after the coup. Since 1974, the Chilean bishops have issued several statements criticizing government policies violating human rights and urging release of political prisoners. The Church-backed Vicariate of Solidarity was established in 1976 to give legal aid to political prisoners and aid their families. Human rights record worsened in 1980. In 1981, five members of the hierarchy issued a statement decreeing automatic excommunication for anyone involved in torture. Chile maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 5; dioc., 14; prel., 3; v.a., 2; card., 1; abp., 4; bp., 23; parishes, 803; priests, 1,930 (713 dioc., 1,217 rel.); sem., 414; p.d., 199; bros., 433; srs., 4,827; bap., 167,301; Caths., 9,352,410 (84.3%); tot. pop., 11,086,168.

China *(This article concerns mainland China which has been under Communist control since 1949)*: People's Republic in eastern part of Asia; capital, Beijing (Peking). Christianity was introduced by Nestorians who had some influence on part of the area from 635 to 845 and again from the 11th century until 1368. John of Monte Corvino started a Franciscan mission in 1294; he was ordained an archbishop about 1307. Missionary activity involving more priests increased for a while thereafter but the Franciscan mission ended in 1368. The Jesuit Matteo Ricci initiated a remarkable period of activity in the 1580's. By 1700 the number of Catholics was reported to be 300,000. The Chinese Rites controversy, concerning the adaptation of rituals and other matters to Chinese traditions and practices, ran throughout the 17th century, ending in a negative decision by mission authorities in Rome. Bl. Francis de Capillas, the protomartyr of China, was killed in 1648. Persecution, a feature of Chinese history as recurrent as changes in dynasties, occurred several times in the 18th century and resulted in the departure of most missionaries from the country. The Chinese door swung open again in the 1840's and progress in evangelization increased with an extension of legal and social tolerance. At the turn of the 20th century, however, the Boxer Rebellion took one or the other kind of toll among an estimated 30,000 victims. Missionary work in the 1900's reached a new high in every respect before the disaster of persecution initiated by Communists before and especially since they established the republic in 1949. The Reds began a savage persecution as soon as they came into power. Among its results were the expulsion of over 5,000 foreign missionaries, 510 of whom were American priests, brothers and nuns; the arrest, imprisonment and harassment of all members of the native religious, clergy and hierarchy; the forced closing of 3,932 schools, 216 hospitals, 781 dispensaries, 254 orphanages, 29 printing presses and 55 periodicals; denial of the free exercise of religion to all the faithful; the detention of hundreds of priests, religious and lay persons in jail and their employment in slave labor; the proscription of the Legion of Mary and other Catholic Action groups for "counter-revolutionary activities" and "crimes against the new China"; complete outlawing of missionary work and pastoral activity. The government formally established a Patriotic Association of Chinese Catholics in July, 1957. Relatively few priests and lay persons joined the organization, which was condemned by Pius XII in 1958. The government formed the nucleus of what it hoped might become the hierarchy of a schismatic Chinese church by "electing" 26 bishops and having them consecrated validly but illicitly between Apr. 13, 1958, and Nov. 15, 1959, without the permission or approval of the Holy See. By Jan. 21, 1962, a total of 42 bishops were consecrated in this manner. In March, 1960, Bishop James E. Walsh, M.M., the last American missionary in China, was sentenced and placed in custody for a period of 20 years. He was released in the summer of 1970. (He died in 1981.) There seemed to be an opening to the West by China in 1979. What this, along with renewed activity of the Patriotic Association in 1980, might mean for the Church in that country is open to question. (See separate article, Religion in China.)

Archd., 20; dioc., 92; p.a., 29. No Catholic statistics are available. In 1949 there were between 3,500,000-4,000,000 Catholics, about .7 per cent of the total population; the 1969 "CSMC World Mission Map" estimated 3,200,000 Catholics, .5 per cent of the population. The latter figure is only an estimate; there is no way of knowing the actual situation. Tot. pop. (1979 est.), 958,230,000.

Colombia: Republic in northwest South America, with Atlantic and Pacific borders; capital, Bogota. Evangelization began in 1508. The first two dioceses were established in 1534. Vigorous development of the Church was reported by the middle of the 17th century despite obstacles posed by the multiplicity of Indian languages, government interference through patronage rights and otherwise, rivalry among religious orders and the small number of native priests among the predominantly Spanish clergy. Some persecution, including the confiscation of property, followed in the wake of the proclamation of independence from Spain in 1819. The Church was affected in many ways by the political and civil unrest of the nation through the 19th century and into the 20th. Various aspects of Church-state relations are regulated by a concordat with the Vatican signed July 12, 1973, and ratified July 2, 1975. The new concordat replaced one which had been

in effect with some modifications since 1887. In late 1976, the bishops released a statement reaffirming their concern for social justice but rejecting actions of radical Catholic groups such as Priests for Latin America and Christians for Socialism as Marxist-oriented and destructive of Church unity. Colombia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 11; dioc., 30; prel., 2; v.a., 9; p.a., 7; card., 1; abp., 10; bp., 45; parishes, 2,216; priests, 5,064 (2,973 dioc., 2,091 rel.); sem., 1,133; p.d., 17; bros., 1,147; srs., 16,842; bap., 666,875; Caths., 25,068,360 (95.1%); tot. pop., 26,360,000.

Comoros: Consists of main islands of Grande Comore, Anjouan, Moheli and Mayotte in Indian Ocean off southeast coast of Africa; capital, Moroni, Grande Comore Island. Former French territory; independent (July 6, 1975) except Mayotte which voted to remain part of France. The majority of the population is Moslem. An apostolic administration for Catholics (formerly under administration of the Ambanja diocese, Madagascar) was established June 20, 1975.

A.a., 1; priests, 4 (1 dioc., 3 rel.); bros., 1; srs., 3; bap., 23; Caths., 1,300 (.4%); tot. pop., 330,000.

Congo Republic: Republic (independent since 1960) in west central Africa; former French possession; capital, Brazzaville. Small-scale missionary work with little effect preceded modern evangelization dating from the 1880's. The work of the Church has been affected by political instability, Communist influence, tribalism and hostility to foreigners. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Congo established diplomatic relations with the Vatican in 1977.

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; abp., 1; bp., 2 (nat); parishes, 91; priests, 126 (36 dioc., 90 rel.); sem., 40; p.d., 2; bros., 16; srs., 93; bap., 6,546; Caths., 647,067 (43.9%); tot. pop., 1,471,000.

Cook Islands: Self-governing territory of New Zealand, an archipelago of small islands in Oceania. Evangelization by Protestant missionaries started in 1821, resulting in a predominantly Protestant population. The first Catholic missionary work began in 1894. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 12; priests, 13 (2 dioc., 11 rel.); sem., 1; bros., 3; srs., 12; sch., 3; bap., 82; Caths., 2,000; tot. pop., 18,000. (1979).

Costa Rica: Republic in Central America; capital, San Jose. Evangelization began about 1520 and proceeded by degrees to real development and organization of the Church in the 17th and 18th centuries. The republic became independent in 1838. Twelve years later church jurisdiction also became independent with the establishment of a bishopric in the present capital. Costa Rica maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; v.a., 1; abp., 1; bp., 5; parishes, 163; priests, 394 (244 dioc., 150 rel.); sem., 103; bros., 47; srs., 812; bap., 54,353; Caths., 1,936,650 (91.3%); tot. pop., 2,119,465.

Cuba: Republic under Communist dictatorship, south of Florida; capital, Havana. Effective evangelization began about 1514, leading eventually to the predominance of Catholicism on the island. Native vocations to the priesthood and religious life were unusually numerous in the 18th century but declined in the 19th. The island became independent of Spain in 1902 following the Spanish-American War. Fidel Castro took control of the government Jan. 1, 1959. In 1961, after Cuba was officially declared a socialist state, the University of Villanueva was closed, 350 Catholic schools were nationalized and 136 priests expelled. A greater number of foreign priests and religious had already left the country. Freedom of worship and religious instruction are limited to church premises and no social action is permitted the Church, which survives under surveillance. A new constitution approved in 1976 guaranteed freedom of conscience but restricted its exercise. Cuba maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 5; abp., 1; bp., 5; parishes, 221; priests, 196 (110 dioc., 86 rel.); sem., 41; bros., 24; srs., 213; bap., 19,976; Caths. (est.), 4,095,488 (42.1%); tot. pop., 9,728,000.

Cyprus: Republic in the eastern Mediterranean; capital, Nicosia. Christianity was preached on the island in apostolic times and has a continuous history from the fourth century. Latin and Eastern rites were established but the latter prevailed and became Orthodox after the schism of 1054. Roman and Orthodox Christians have suffered under many governments, particularly during the period of Turkish dominion from late in the 16th to late in the 19th centuries, and from differences between the 80 per cent Greek majority and the Turkish minority. About 80 per cent of the population are Orthodox. Cyprus established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1973. Maronite Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the archdiocese of Cyprus (of the Maronites), whose archbishop resides in Lebanon. Roman Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the Roman Rite patriarchate of Jerusalem.

Archd., 1 (Maronite); abp., 1 (resides in Lebanon); parishes, 10; priests, 26 (7 dioc., 19 rel.); bros., 3; srs., 100; bap., 105; Caths., 8,000 (1.9%); tot. pop., 640,000 (1979).

Czechoslovakia: Federal socialist republic (since 1969) in Central Europe, consisting of the Czech Socialist Republic, capital Prague; and the Slovak Socialist Republic, capital Bratislava. The republics have local autonomy but are subordinate to the Federal Assembly at Prague made up of representatives from both regions. The Czech and Slovak re-

gions of the country have separate religious and cultural backgrounds. Christianity was introduced in Slovakia in the 8th century by Irish and German missionaries and the area was under the jurisdiction of German bishops. In 863, at the invitation of the Slovak ruler Rastislav who wanted to preserve the cultural and liturgical heritage of the people, Sts. Cyril and Methodius began pastoral and missionary work in the region, ministering to the people in their own language. The saints introduced Old Slovak (Old Church Slavonic) into the liturgy and did so much to evangelize the territory that they are venerated as the apostles of Slovakia. A diocese established at Nitra in 880 had a continuous history except for a century ending in 1024. The Church in Slovakia was severely tested by the Reformation and political upheavals. After World War I, when it became part of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, it was 75 per cent Catholic. In the Czech lands, the martyrdom of Prince Wenceslaus in 929 triggered the spread of Christianity. Prague has had a continuous history as a diocese since 973. A parish system was organized about the 13th century in Bohemia and Moravia, the land of the Czechs. Mendicant orders strengthened relations with the Latin Rite in the 13th century. In the next century the teachings of John Hus in Bohemia brought trouble to the Church in the forms of schism and heresy, and initiated a series of religious wars which continued for decades following his death at the stake in 1415. Church property was confiscated, monastic communities were scattered and even murdered, ecclesiastical organization was shattered, and so many of the faithful joined the Bohemian Brethren that Catholics became a minority. The Reformation, with the way prepared by the Hussites and cleared by other factors, affected the Church seriously. A Counter Reformation got underway in the 1560's and led to a gradual restoration through the thickets of Josephinism, the Enlightenment, liberalism and troubled politics. In 1920, two years after the establishment of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, the schismatic Czechoslovak Church was proclaimed at Prague, resulting in numerous defections from the Catholic Church in the Czech region. In Ruthenia, 112,000 became Russian Orthodox between 1918 and 1930. Vigorous persecution of the church began in Slovakia before the end of World War II when Communists mounted a 1944 offensive against bishops, priests and religious. In 1945, church schools were nationalized, youth organizations were disbanded, the Catholic press was curtailed, the training of students for the priesthood was seriously impeded. Msgr. Josef Tiso, president of the Slovak Republic, was tried for "treason" in December, 1947, and was executed the following April. Between 1945 and 1949 approximately 10 per cent of the Slovak population spent some time in jail or a concentration camp. Persecution began later in the Czech part of the country, following the accession of the Gottwald regime to power early in 1948. Hospitals, schools and property were nationalized and Catholic organizations were liquidated.

A puppet organization was formed in 1949 to infiltrate the Church and implement an unsuccessful plan for establishing a schismatic church. In the same year Archbishop Josef Beran of Prague was placed under house arrest. (He left the country in 1965, was made a cardinal, and died in 1969 in Rome.) A number of theatrical trials of bishops and priests were staged in 1950. All houses of religious were taken over between March, 1950, and the end of 1951. Pressure was applied on the clergy and faithful of the Eastern Rite in Slovakia to join the Orthodox Church. Diplomatic relations with Vatican City were terminated in 1950. About 3,000 priests were deprived of liberty in 1951 and attempts were made to force "peace priests" on the people.

In 1958 it was reported that 450 to 500 priests were in jail; an undisclosed number of religious and Byzantine Rite priests had been deported; two bishops released from prison in 1956 were under house arrest; one bishop was imprisoned at Leopoldov and two at the Mirov reformatory. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, five of six dioceses were without ruling bishops; one archbishop and two bishops were active but subject to "supervision"; most of the clergy refused to join the "peace priests." In 1962 only three bishops were permitted to attend the first session of the Second Vatican Council. From January to October, 1968, Church-state relations improved to some extent under the Dubcek regime: a number of bishops were reinstated; some 3,000 priests were engaged in the pastoral ministry, although 1,500 were still barred from priestly work; the "peace priests" organization was disbanded; the Eastern Rite Church, with 147 parishes, was reestablished. In 1969, an end was ordered to rehabilitation trials for priests and religious, but no wholesale restoration of priests and religious to their proper ways of life and work was in prospect. In 1972 the government ordered the removal of nuns from visible but limited apostolates to farms and mental hospitals where they would be out of sight. In 1973, the government allowed the ordination of four bishops — one in the Czech region and three in the Slovak region. Reports from Slovakia late in the same year stated that authorities there had placed severe restrictions on the education of seminarians and the functioning of priests. Government restrictions continued to hamper the work of priests and nuns in recent years. Signatories of the human rights declaration called Charter 77 have been par-

ticular objects of government repression and retribution.

Archd., 3; dioc., 10; card., 1; bp., 6 (1 impeded); parishes, 4,189; priests, 3,933 (3,459 dioc., 474 rel.); sem., 255; bros., 51; srs., 4,912; bap., 123,230; Caths. (est.), 10,926,363 (71.7%); tot. pop., 15,239,000.

Denmark, including the Faroe Islands and Greenland: Constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe, north of West Germany; capital, Copenhagen. Christianity was introduced in the ninth century and the first diocese for the area was established in 831. Intensive evangelization and full-scale organization of the Church occurred from the second half of the 10th century and ushered in a period of great development and influence in the 12th and 13th centuries. Decline followed, resulting in almost total loss to the Church during the Reformation when Lutheranism became the national religion. Catholics were considered foreigners until religious freedom was legally assured in 1849. Modern development of the Church dates from the second half of the 19th century. About 95 per cent of the population are Evangelical Lutherans. Denmark has an apostolic delegate (to Scandinavia).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 54; priests, 112 (38 dioc., 74 rel.); sem., 6; bros., 4; srs., 500; bap., 360; Caths., 26,450 (.5%); tot. pop., 5,180,000.

Djibouti (formerly French Territory of Afars and Issas): Independent (1977) republic in east Africa, on the Gulf of Aden; capital, Djibouti. Christianity in the area, formerly part of Ethiopia, antedated but was overcome by the Arab invasion of 1200. Modern evangelization, begun in the latter part of the 19th century, had meager results. The hierarchy was established in 1955. The territory has an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 6; priests, 6 (1 dioc., 5 rel.); p.d., 1; bros., 8; srs., 23; bap., 14; Caths., 12,400; tot. pop., 300,000.

Dominica: Independent (Nov. 3, 1978) state in Caribbean; capital, Roseau. Evangelization began in 1642.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 16; priests, 24 (1 dioc., 23 rel.); sem., 2; p.d., 1; bros., 5; srs., 31; bap., 1,370; Caths., 65,000 (83.3%); tot. pop., 78,000.

Dominican Republic: Caribbean republic on the eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola, bordering on Haiti; capital, Santo Domingo. Evangelization began shortly after discovery by Columbus in 1492 and church organization, the first in America, was established by 1510. Catholicism is the state religion. The Dominican Republic maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 7; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 10; parishes, 201; priests, 491 (118 dioc., 373 rel.); sem., 113; p.d., 29; bros., 75; srs., 1,399; bap., 89,709; Caths., 4,955,346 (93%); tot. pop., 5,327,933.

Ecuador: Republic on the west coast of South America; capital, Quito. Evangelization began in the 1530's. The first diocese was established in 1545. A synod, one of the first in the Americas, was held in 1570 or 1594. Multiphased missionary work, spreading from the coastal and mountain regions into the Amazon, made the Church highly influential during the colonial period. The Church was practically enslaved by the constitution enacted in 1824, two years after Ecuador, as part of Colombia, gained independence from Spain. Some change for the better took place later in the century, but from 1891 until the 1930's the Church labored under serious liabilities imposed by liberal governments. The concordat of 1866 was violated; foreign missionaries were barred from the country for some time; the property of religious orders was confiscated; education was taken over by the state; traditional state support was refused; legal standing was denied; attempts to control church offices were made through insistence on rights of patronage. A period of harmony and independence for the Church began after agreement was reached on Church-state relations in 1937. Ecuador maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; dioc., 10; prel., 1; v.a., 5; p.a., 3; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 22; parishes, 700; priests, 1,353 (631 dioc., 722 rel.); sem., 88; p.d., 6; bros., 369; srs., 3,796; bap., 230,603; Caths., 7,171,890 (91.2%); tot. pop., 7,855,345.

Egypt, Arab Republic of: Republic in northeastern Africa, bordering on the Mediterranean; capital, Cairo. Alexandria was the influential hub of a Christian community established by the end of the second century; it became a patriarchate and the center of the Coptic Church, and had great influence on the spread of Christianity in various parts of Africa; Monasticism developed from desert communities of hermits in the third and fourth centuries. Arianism was first preached in Egypt in the 320's. In the fifth century, the Coptic church went Monophysite through failure to accept doctrine formulated by the Council of Chalcedon in 451 with respect to the two natures of Christ. The country was thoroughly Arabized after 640 and was under the rule of Ottoman Turks from 1517 to 1798. English influence was strong during the 19th century. A monarchy established in 1922 lasted about 30 years, ending with the proclamation of a republic in 1953-54. By that time Egypt had become the leader of pan-Arabism against Israel. It waged two unsuccessful wars against Israel in 1948-49 and 1967. Between 1958 and 1961 it was allied with Syria and Yemen, in the United Arab Republic. Islam, the religion of some 90 percent of the population, is the state religion. Egypt maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 2 (Alexandria for the Copts

and for the Melkites); dioc., 7; v.a., 3; card., 1; bp., 10; parishes, 206; priests, 361 (153 dioc., 208 rel.); sem., 53; p.d., 1; bros., 82; srs., 1,602; bap., 2,208; Caths., 158,321 (38%); tot. pop., 40,983,000.

El Salvador: Republic in Central America; capital, San Salvador. Evangelization affecting the whole territory followed Spanish occupation in the 1520's. The country was administered by the captaincy general of Guatemala until 1821 when independence from Spain was declared and it was annexed to Mexico. El Salvador joined the Central American Federation in 1825, decreed its own independence in 1841 and became a republic formally in 1856. In recent years, Church efforts to achieve social justice have resulted in persecution of the Church. Archbishop Oscar Romero of San Salvador, peace advocate and outspoken champion of human rights, was murdered Mar. 24, 1980, while celebrating Mass. (See Index for coverage of events in late 1980 and 1981, including the murders of six Americans.) El Salvador maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; bp., 5; parishes, 235; priests, 347 (175 dioc., 172 rel.); sem., 87; bros., 79; srs., 783; bap., 116,892; Caths., 4,014,300 (91.2%); tot. pop., 4,400,000.

England: Center of the United Kingdom of Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and Northern Ireland, off the northwestern coast of Europe; capital, London. The arrival of St. Augustine of Canterbury and a band of monks in 597 marked the beginning of evangelization. Real organization of the Church took place some years after the Synod of Whitby, held in 663. Heavy losses were sustained in the wake of the Danish invasion in the 780's, but recovery starting from the time of Alfred the Great and dating especially from the middle of the 10th century led to Christianization of the whole country and close Church-state relations. The Norman Conquest of 1066 opened the Church in England to European influence. The 13th century was climactic, but decline had already set in by 1300 when the country had an all-time high of 17,000 religious. In the 14th century, John Wycliff presaged the Protestant Reformation. Henry VIII, failing in 1529 to gain annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, refused to acknowledge papal authority over the Church in England, had himself proclaimed its head, suppressed all houses of religious, and persecuted persons — Sts. Thomas More and John Fisher, among others — for not subscribing to the Oath of Supremacy and Act of Succession. He held the line on other-than-papal doctrine, however, until his death in 1547. Doctrinal aberrations were introduced during the reign of Edward VI (1547-53), through the Order of Communion, two books of Common Prayer, and the Articles of the Established Church. Mary Tudor's attempted Catholic restoration (1553-58) was a disaster, resulting in the deaths of more than 300 Protestants. Elizabeth (1558-1603) firmed up the Established Church with formation of a hierarchy, legal enactments and multi-phased persecution. One hundred and 11 priests and 62 lay persons were among the casualties of persecution during the underground Catholic revival which followed the return to England of missionary priests from France and The Lowlands. Several periods of comparative toleration ensued after Elizabeth's death. The first of several apostolic vicariates was established in 1685; this form of church government was maintained until the restoration of the hierarchy and diocesan organization in 1850. The revolution of 1688 and subsequent developments to about 1781 subjected Catholics to a wide variety of penal laws and disabilities in religious, civic and social life. The situation began to improve in 1791, and from 1801 Parliament frequently considered proposals for the repeal of penal laws against Catholics. The Act of Emancipation restored citizenship rights to Catholics in 1829. Restrictions remained in force for some time afterwards, however, on public religious worship and activity. The hierarchy was restored in 1850. Since then the Catholic Church, existing side by side with the Established Churches of England and Scotland, has followed a general pattern of growth and development. England has a diplomatic minister to Vatican City; there is an apostolic delegate in England.

Archd., 4; dioc., 15; ap. ex., 1; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 33; parishes, 2,583; priests, 6,193 (4,065 dioc., 2,128 rel.); sem., 472; p.d., 45; bros., 639; srs., 11,182; bap., 73,812; Caths., 4,115,172 (8.6%); tot. pop., 48,051,290.

Equatorial Guinea: Republic on the west coast of Africa, consisting of Rio Muni on the mainland and the islands of Fernando Po and Annobon in the Gulf of Guinea; capital, Malabo (Santa Isabel). Evangelization began in 1841. The country became independent of Spain in 1968. The Church was severely repressed during the 11-year rule of Pres. Macias (Masie) Nguema. Developments since his overthrow (August 1979) indicated some measure of improvement. Equatorial Guinea has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat., restored to his see of Bata, August, 1980); parishes, 26; priests, 31 (14 dioc., 17 rel.); sem., 16; bros., 14; srs., 115; bap., 3,866; Caths., 238,700 (68.9%); tot. pop., 346,000.

Estonia: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed by the U.S.S.R. in 1941; capital Tallinn. Catholicism was introduced in the 11th and 12th centuries. Jurisdiction over the area was made directly subject to the Holy See in 1215. Lutheran penetration was general in the Reformation period and Russian Orthodox influ-

ence was strong from early in the 18th century until 1917 when independence was attained. The first of several apostolic administrators was appointed in 1924. The small Catholic community was hard hit during and since Russian occupation in 1941. The Russian takeover of Estonia has not been recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Ethiopia (Abyssinia): Constitutional monarchy in northeast Africa; capital, Addis Ababa. The country was evangelized by missionaries from Egypt in the fourth century and had a bishop by about 340. Following the lead of its parent body, the Egyptian (Coptic) Church, the Church in the area succumbed to the Monophysite heresy in the sixth century. Catholic influence was negligible for centuries. An ordinariate for the Ethiopian Rite was established in Eritrea in 1930. An apostolic delegation was set up in Addis Ababa in 1937 and several jurisdictions were organized, some under the Congregation for the Oriental Churches and others under the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples. Most of the Catholics in the country are in the former Italian colony of Eritrea. Ethiopia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; v.a., 4; p.a., 2; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 163; priests, 494 (156 dioc., 338 rel.); sem. 79; bros., 82; srs., 857; bap., 10,489; Caths., 211,163 (.7%); tot. pop., 3,421,000.

Falkland Islands: British colony off the southern tip of South America.

P.a., 1; parish, 1; priests, 2 (rel.); bap., 3; Caths., 190; tot. pop., 1,900.

Faroe Islands: Island group in North Atlantic; Danish possession. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Copenhagen diocese. Catholics number about 50. Total pop., 40,000.

Fiji: Independent member of the British Commonwealth, 100 inhabited islands in the southwest Pacific; capital, Suva. Marist missionaries began work in 1844 after Methodism had been firmly established. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1863. The hierarchy was established in 1966. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1978.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 33; priests, 81 (21 dioc., 60 rel.); sem., 11; bros., 46; srs., 244; bap., 1,854; Caths., 52,644 (8.4%); tot. pop., 624,000.

Finland: Republic in northern Europe; capital, Helsinki. Swedes evangelized the country in the 12th century. The Reformation swept the country, resulting in the prohibition of Catholicism in 1595, general reorganization of ecclesiastical life and affairs, and dominance of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Catholics were given religious liberty in 1781 but missionaries and conversions were forbidden by law. The first Finnish priest since the Reformation was ordained in 1903 in Paris. A vicariate apostolic for Finland was erected in 1920. A law on religious liberty, enacted in 1923, banned the foundation of monasteries. Finland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 5; priests, 16 (2 dioc., 14 rel.); bros., 2; srs., 31; bap., 73; Caths., 3,221 (.06%); tot. pop., 4,758,449.

France: Republic in western Europe; capital, Paris. Christianity was known around Lyons by the middle of the second century. By 250 there were 30 bishoprics. The hierarchy reached a fair degree of organization by the end of the fourth century. Vandals and Franks subsequently invaded the territory and caused barbarian turmoil and doctrinal problems because of their Arianism. The Frankish nation was converted following the baptism of Clovis about 496. Christianization was complete by some time in the seventh century. From then on the Church, its leaders and people, figured in virtually every important development — religious, cultural, political and social — through the periods of the Carolingians, feudalism, the Middle Ages and monarchies to the end of the 18th century. The great University of Paris became one of the intellectual centers of the 13th century. Churchmen and secular rulers were involved with developments surrounding the Avignon residence of the popes and curia from 1309 until near the end of the 14th century and with the disastrous Western Schism that followed. Strong currents of Gallicanism and conciliarism ran through ecclesiastical and secular circles in France; the former was an ideology and movement to restrict papal control of the Church in the country, the latter sought to make the pope subservient to a general council. Calvinism invaded the country about the middle of the 16th century and won a strong body of converts. Jansenism with its rigorous spirit and other aberrations appeared in the next century, to be followed by the highly influential Enlightenment. The Revolution which started in 1789 and was succeeded by the Napoleonic period completely changed the status of the Church, taking a toll of numbers by persecution and defection and disenfranchising the Church in practically every way. Throughout the 19th century the Church was caught up in the whirl of imperial and republican developments and made the victim of official hostility, popular indifference and liberal opposition. In this century, the Church has struggled with problems involving the heritage of the Revolution and its aftermath, the alienation of intellectuals, liberalism, the estrangement of the working classes because of the Church's former identification with the ruling class, and the massive needs of contemporary society. France maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 18; dioc., 75; prel., 1; ap. ex., 2; ord., 1; card., 7; abp., 13; bp., 101; parishes,

38,225; priests, 38,394 (31,441 dioc., 6,953 rel.); sem., 1,117; p.d., 91; bros., 5,359; srs., 83,347; bap., 509,110; Caths., 45,557,536 (85.1%); tot. pop., 53,475,934.

Gabon: Republic on the west coast of Equatorial Africa; capital, Libreville. Sporadic missionary effort took place before 1881 when effective evangelization began. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Gabon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 4 (nat.); parishes, 56; priests, 118 (28 dioc., 90 rel.); sem., 22; bros., 44; srs., 145; bap., 9,437; Caths., 425,037 (57.5%); tot. pop., 737,995. (population figures were compiled from 1981 Annuario Pontificio; other sources report total population of 540-640,000 with an estimated Catholic percentage of 25 to 75%).

Gambia, The: Republic (1970) on the northwestern coast of Africa, smallest state in Africa, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Banjui. The country was under the jurisdiction of a vicariate apostolic until 1931. The hierarchy was established in 1957. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1978.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 3; priests, 17 (rel.); sem. 13; bros., 1; srs., 20; bap., 578; Caths., 12,630 (2.2%); tot. pop., 12,630.

Germany: Country in northern Europe partitioned in 1949 into the Communist German Democratic Republic in the East (capital, East Berlin) and the German Federal Republic in the West (capital, Bonn). Christianity was introduced in the third century, if not earlier. Trier, which became a center for missionary activity, had a bishop by 400. Visigoth invaders introduced Arianism in the fifth century but were converted in the seventh century by the East Franks, Celtic and other missionaries. St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, established real ecclesiastical organization in the eighth century. The Church had great influence during the Carolingian period. Bishops from that time onward began to act in dual roles as pastors and rulers, a state of affairs which led inevitably to confusion and conflict in Church-state relations and perplexing problems of investiture. The Church developed strength and vitality through the Middle Ages but succumbed to abuses which antedated and prepared the ground for the Reformation. Luther's actions from 1517 made Germany a confessional battleground. Religious strife continued until conclusion of the Peace of Westphalia at the end of the Thirty Years' War in 1648. Nearly a century earlier the Peace of Augsburg (1555) had been designed, without success, to assure a degree of tranquillity by recognizing the legitimacy of different religious confessions in different states, depending on the decisions of princes. The implicit principle that princes should control the churches emerged in practice into the absolutism and Josephinism of subsequent years. St. Peter Canisius and his fellow Jesuits spearheaded a Counter Reformation in the second half of the 16th century. Before the end of the century, however, 70 per cent of the population of north and central Germany were Lutheran. Calvinism also had established a strong presence. The Church gained internal strength in a defensive position. Through much of the 19th century, however, its influence was eclipsed by Protestant intellectuals and other influences. It suffered some impoverishment also as a result of shifting boundaries and the secularization of property shortly after 1800. It came under direct attack in the Kulturkampf of the 1870's but helped to generate the opposition which resulted in a dampening of the campaign of Bismarck against it. Despite action by Catholics on the social front and other developments, discrimination against the Church spilled over into the 20th century and lasted beyond World War I. Catholics in politics struggled with others to pull the country through numerous postwar crises. The dissolution of the Center Party, agreed to by the bishops in 1933 without awareness of the ultimate consequences, contributed negatively to the rise of Hitler to supreme power. Church officials protested the Nazi anti-Church and anti-Semitic actions, but to no avail. After World War II Christian leadership had much to do with the recovery of Western Germany. East Germany, gone Communist under Russian auspices, initiated a program of control and repression of the Church in 1948 and 1949. With no prospect of success for measures designed to split bishops, priests, religious and lay persons, the regime has concentrated most of its attention on mind control, especially of the younger generation, by the elimination of religious schools, curtailment of freedom for religious instruction and formation, severe restriction of the religious press, and the substitution since the mid-50's of youth initiation and Communist ceremonies for the rites of baptism, confirmation, marriage, and funerals. Bishops are generally forbidden to travel outside the Republic. The number of priests is decreasing, partly because of reduced seminary enrollments ordered by the government since 1958. In 1973, the Vatican appointed three apostolic administrators and one auxiliary (all titular bishops) for the areas of three West German dioceses located in East Germany. West Germany maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit to West Germany.)

West Germany: Archd., 5; dioc., 17 (includes Berlin which covers part of East Germany); ap., ex., 1; card., 4; abp., 3; bp., 57; parishes, 11,793; priests, 23,115 (16,758 dioc., 6,357 rel.); sem., 2,513; p.d., 548; bros., 3,208; srs., 67,120; bap., 244,631; Caths., 28,484,000 (46.4%); tot. pop., 61,310,000. (1979).

East Germany: Dioc., 1 (Meissen; also, part of Berlin diocese); a.a., 1 (Gorlitz; there are also 3 territories with apostolic administrators); bp., 10 (includes Berlin bishop who resides in eastern portion of diocese); parishes, 922; priests, 1,544 (1,290 dioc., 254 rel.); sem., 140; p.d., 35; bros., 63; srs., 3,348; bap., 9,463; Caths., 1,279,000 (7.6%); tot. pop., 16,760,000. (1979).

Ghana: Republic on the western coast of Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Accra. Priests visited the country in 1482, 11 years after discovery by the Portuguese, but missionary effort — hindered by the slave trade and other factors — was slight until 1880 when systematic evangelization began. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1879. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Ghana maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 7; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 7 (nat.); parishes, 149; priests, 412 (162 dioc., 250 rel.); sem., 245; bros., 105; srs., 442; bap., 38,889; Caths., 1,336,681 (12.1%); tot. pop., 10,980,000.

Gibraltar: British colony on the tip of the Spanish Peninsula on the Mediterranean. Evangelization took place after the Moors were driven out near the end of the 15th century. The Church was hindered by the British who acquired the colony in 1713. Most of the Catholics were, and are, Spanish and Italian immigrants and their descendants. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1817. The diocese was erected in 1910.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 5; priests, 11 (dioc.); sem., 3; srs., 23; bap., 282; Caths., 21,713 (71.1%); tot. pop., 30,270.

Greece, including Crete: Kingdom in southeastern Europe on the Balkan Peninsula; capital, Athens. St. Paul preached the Gospel at Athens and Corinth on his second missionary journey and visited the country again on his third tour. Other Apostles may have passed through also. Two bishops from Greece attended the First Council of Nicaea. After the division of the Roman Empire, the Church remained Eastern in rite and later broke ties with Rome as a result of the schism of 1054. A Latin-Rite jurisdiction was set up during the period of the Latin Empire of Constantinople, 1204-1261, but crumbled afterwards. Unity efforts of the Council of Florence had poor results. The country now has Greek Catholic and Latin jurisdictions. The Greek Orthodox Church is predominant. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1980.

Archd., 4; dioc., 4; v.a., 1; ap. ex., 1; ord., 1; abp., 3; bp., 3; parishes, 72; priests, 104 (60 dioc., 44 rel.); sem., 7; bros., 49; srs., 157; bap., 371; Caths., 45,730 (.5%); tot. pop., 9,444,000.

Greenland (Kalaallit Nunaat): Danish island province northeast of North America; granted self rule in 1979; capital, Nuuk (Godthaab). Catholicism was introduced about 1000. The first diocese was established in 1124 and a line of bishops dated from then until 1537. The first known churches in the western hemisphere, dating from about the 11th century, were on Greenland; the remains of 19 have been unearthed. The departure of Scandinavians and spread of the Reformation reduced the Church to nothing. The Moravian Brethren evangelized the Eskimos from the 1720's to 1901. By 1930 the Danish Church — Evangelical Lutheran — was in full possession. Since 1930 priests have been in Greenland, which is part of the Copenhagen diocese. There are about 60 Catholics in the area.

Grenada: Independent island state in the West Indies; capital, St. George's. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 20; priests, 19 (6 dioc., 13 rel.); sem., 4; p.d., 2; bros., 7; srs., 21; bap., 1,355; Caths., 70,038; tot. pop., 112,370.

Guadeloupe: French overseas department in the Leeward Islands of the West Indies; capital, Basse-Terre. Catholicism was introduced in the islands in the 16th century.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 46; priests, 83 (44 dioc., 39 rel.); sem., 10; bros., 7; srs., 201; bap., 4,949; Caths., 290,000; tot. pop., 330,000.

Guam: U.S. territory in the southwest Pacific; capital, Agana. The first Mass was offered in the Mariana Islands in 1521. The islands were evangelized by the Jesuits, from 1668, and other missionaries. The first native Micronesian bishop was ordained in 1970. (See Index for papal visit to Guam.)

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 35; priests, 51 (19 dioc., 32 rel.); sem., 7; p.d., 11; bros., 7; srs., 146; bap., 2,601; Caths., 120,659; (93.2%); tot. pop., 129,428.

Guatemala: Republic in Central America; capital, Guatemala City. Evangelization dates from the beginning of Spanish occupation in 1524. The first diocese, for all Central American territories administered by the captaincy general of Guatemala, was established in 1534. The country became independent in 1839, following annexation to Mexico in 1821, secession in 1823 and membership in the Central American Federation from 1825. In 1870, a government installed by a liberal revolution repudiated the concordat of 1853 and took active measures against the Church. Separation of Church and state was decreed; religious orders were suppressed and their property seized; priests and religious were exiled; schools were secularized. Full freedom was subsequently granted. The country has been in a virtual state of civil war in recent years, with violence and repression directed at all segments of the population. Since 1976, at

least nine priests were reported missing or killed. Guatemala maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; prel., 2; a.a., 2; card., 1; bp., 13; parishes, 336; priests, 668 (206 dioc., 462 rel.); sem., 80; p.d., 3; bros., 136; srs., 1,110; bap., 178,146; Caths. 5,527,000 (83.4%); tot. pop. 6,620,000.

Guiana, French (Cayenne): French overseas department on the northeast coast of South America; capital, Cayenne. Catholicism was introduced in the 17th century. The Cayenne diocese was established in 1956.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 27; priests, 27 (8 dioc., 19 rel.); bros., 2; srs., 96; bap., 1,219; Caths., 50,000; tot. pop., 64,000.

Guinea: Republic on the west coast of Africa; capital, Conakry. Occasional missionary work followed exploration by the Portuguese about the middle of the 15th century; organized effort dates from 1877. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Following independence from France in 1958, Catholic schools were nationalized, youth organizations banned and missionaries restricted. Foreign missionaries were expelled in 1967. Archbishop Tchidimbo of Conakry, sentenced to life imprisonment in 1971 on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the government, was released in August, 1979; he resigned his see. Guinea has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; p.a., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 28; priests, 19 (18 dioc., 1 rel.); sem., 14; bros., 1; srs., 22; bap., 914; Caths., 43,508 (.9%); tot. pop., 4,890,000. (Some statistics date from 1968.)

Guinea-Bissau (formerly Portuguese Guinea): Independent state on the west coast of Africa; capital, Bissau. Catholicism was introduced in the second half of the 15th century but limited missionary work, hampered by the slave trade, had meager results. Missionary work in this century dates from 1933. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1955 (made a diocese in 1977). Guinea-Bissau has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 15; priests, 37 (rel); bros., 12; srs., 22; bap., 560; Caths., 45,300; tot. pop., 638,000.

Guyana: Republic on the northern coast of South America; capital, Georgetown. In 1899 the Catholic Church and other churches were given equal status with the Church of England and the Church of Scotland, which had sole rights up to that time. Most of the Catholics are Portuguese. The Georgetown diocese was established in 1956, 10 years before Guyana became independent of England. The first native bishop was appointed in 1971. Schools were nationalized in 1976. Increased government interference was reported in 1980-81. The Catholic newspaper was forced to close and missionaries were denied access to certain areas.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 26; priests, 61 (7 dioc., 54 rel.); sem., 4; bros., 5; srs., 54; bap., 2,195; Caths., 99,100 (11.5%); tot. pop., 860,000.

Haiti: Caribbean republic on the western third of Hispaniola adjacent to the Dominican Republic; capital, Port-au-Prince. Evangelization followed discovery by Columbus in 1492. Capuchins and Jesuits did most of the missionary work in the 18th century. From 1804, when independence was declared, until 1860, the country was in schism. Relations were regularized by a concordat concluded in 1860, when an archdiocese and four dioceses were established. Factors hindering the development of the Church have been a shortage of native clergy, inadequate religious instruction and the prevalence of voodoo. Political upheavals in the 1960's had serious effects on the Church. Haiti maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 187; priests, 382 (187 dioc., 195 rel.); sem., 98; bros., 237; srs., 871; bap., 105,244; Caths., 4,840,745 (82.8%); tot. pop. 5,834,000.

Honduras: Republic in Central America; capital, Tegucigalpa. Evangelization preceded establishment of the first diocese in the 16th century. Under Spanish rule and after independence from 1823, the Church held a favored position until 1880 when equal legal status was given to all religions. Harassment of priests and nuns working among peasants and Salvadorean refugees was reported in recent years. Honduras maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; prel., 1; abp., 1; bp., 5; parishes, 124; priests, 216 (64 dioc., 152 rel.); sem., 25; p.d., 1; bros., 25; srs., 332; bap., 105,999; Caths., 3,389,850 (93%); tot. pop., 3,645,000.

Hong Kong: British crown colony at the mouth of the Canton River, adjacent to the southeast Chinese province of Kwangtung. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1841. Members of the Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions began work there in 1858. The Hong Kong diocese was erected in 1946.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 29; priests, 352 (73 dioc., 279 rel.); sem., 11; bros., 121; srs., 809; bap., 5,241; Caths., 266,843 (5.4%); tot. pop., 4,900,000.

Hungary: People's republic in east central Europe; capital, Budapest. The early origins of Christianity in the country, whose territory was subject to a great deal of change, is not known. Magyars accepted Christianity about the end of the 10th century. St. Stephen I (d. 1038) promoted its spread and helped to organize some of its historical dioceses. Bishops early became influential in politics as well as in the Church. For centuries the country served as a buffer for the Christian West against barbarians from the East, notably the Mongols in the 13th century. Religious or-

ders, whose foundations started from the 1130's, provided the most effective missionaries, pastors and teachers. Outstanding for years were the Franciscans and Dominicans; the Jesuits were noted for their work in the Counter-Reformation from the second half of the 16th century onwards. Hussites and Waldensians prepared the way for the Reformation which struck at almost the same time as the Turks. The Reformation made considerable progress after 1526, resulting in the conversion of large numbers to Lutheranism and Calvinism by the end of the century. Most of them or their descendants returned to the Church later, but many Magyars remained staunch Calvinists. Turks repressed the churches, Protestant as well as Catholic, during a reign of 150 years but they managed to survive. Domination of the Church was one of the objectives of government policy during the reigns of Maria Theresa and Joseph II in the second half of the 18th century; their Josephinism affected Church-state relations until the first World War. More than 100,000 Eastern Rite schismatics were reunited with Rome about the turn of the 18th century. Secularization increased in the second half of the 19th century, which also witnessed the birth of many new Catholic organizations and movements to influence life in the nation and the Church. Catholics were involved in the social chaos and anti-religious atmosphere of the years following World War I, struggling with their compatriots for religious as well as political survival. After World War II Communist strength, which had manifested itself with less intensity earlier in the century, was great long before it forced the legally elected president out of office in 1947 and imposed a Soviet type of constitution on the country in 1949. The campaign against the Church started with the disbanding of Catholic organizations in 1946. In 1948, "Caritas," the Catholic charitable organization, was taken over and all Catholic schools, colleges and institutions were suppressed. Interference in church administration and attempts to split the bishops preceded the arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty on Dec. 26, 1948, and his sentence to life imprisonment in 1949. (He was free for a few days during the unsuccessful uprising of 1956. He then took up residence at the U.S. Embassy in Budapest where he remained until September, 1971, when he was permitted to leave the country. He died in 1975 in Vienna.) In 1950, religious orders and congregations were suppressed and 10,000 religious were interned. At least 30 priests and monks were assassinated, jailed or deported. About 4,000 priests and religious were confined in jail or concentration camps. The government sponsored a national "Progressive Catholic" church and captive organizations for priests and "Catholic Action," which attracted only a small minority. Signs were clear in 1965 and 1966 that a 1964 agreement with the Holy See regarding episcopal appointments had settled nothing. Six bishops were appointed by the Holy See and some other posts were filled, but none of the prelates were free from government surveillance and harassment. Four new bishops were appointed by the Holy See in January and ordained in Budapest in February, 1969; three elderly prelates resigned their sees. Shortly thereafter, peace priests complained that the "too Roman" new bishops would not deal with them. Talks between Vatican and Hungarian representatives during the past several years have resulted in the appointment of bishops to fill all of Hungary's 11 residential sees.

Archd., 3; dioc., 8; abb., 1; ap. ex., 1; card, 1; abp., 2; bp., 16; parishes, 2,185; priests, 3,185 (3,052 dioc., 133 rel.); sem., 267; bros., 7; srs., 69; bap., 87,578; Caths., 6,351,030 (59.3%); tot. pop., 10,700,000.

Iceland: Island republic between Norway and Greenland; capital, Reykjavik. Irish hermits were there in the eighth century. Missionaries subsequently evangelized the island and Christianity was officially accepted about 1000. The first bishop was ordained in 1056. The Black Death had dire effects and spiritual decline set in during the 15th century. Lutheranism was introduced from Denmark between 1537 and 1552 and made the official religion. Some Catholic missionary work was done in the 19th century. Religious freedom was granted to the few Catholics in 1874. A vicariate was erected in 1929 (made a diocese in 1968). Iceland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 9 (3 dioc., 6 rel.); sem., 5; srs., 53; bap., 18; Caths., 1,571; tot. pop., 226,339.

India: Republic on the subcontinent of south central Asia, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, New Delhi. Longstanding tradition credits the Apostle Thomas with the introduction of Christianity in the Kerala area. Evangelization followed the establishment of Portuguese posts and the conquest of Goa in 1510. Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians and members of other religious orders figured in the early missionary history. An archdiocese for Goa, with two suffragan sees, was set up in 1558. Five provincial councils were held between 1567 and 1606. The number of Catholics in 1572 was estimated to be 280,000. This figure rose to 800,000 in 1700 and declined to 500,000 in 1800. Missionaries had some difficulties with the British East India Co. which exercised virtual government control from 1757 to 1858. They also had trouble because of a conflict that developed between policies of the Portuguese government, which pressed its rights of patronage in episcopal and clerical appointments, and the Congregation for the Propa-

gation of the Faith, which sought greater freedom of action in the same appointments. This struggle eventuated in the schism of Goa between 1838 and 1857. In 1886, when the number of Catholics was estimated to be one million, the hierarchy for India and Ceylon was restored. Jesuits contributed greatly to the development of Catholic education from the second half of the 19th century. A large percentage of the Catholic population is located around Goa and Kerala and farther south. The country is predominantly Hindu. India maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. So-called anti-conversion laws in effect in several states have had a restrictive effect on pastoral ministry and social service.

Patriarchate, 1 (titular of East Indies); archd., 19; dioc., 88; p.a., 2; card., 2; abp., 17; bp., 95; parishes, 4,505; priests, 10,687 (6,347 dioc., 4,340 rel.); sem., 4,674; p.d., 15; bros., 2,659; srs., 46,865; bap., 275,378; Caths., 10,372,179 (1.6%); tot. pop., 650,982,000.

Indonesia: Republic southeast of Asia, consisting of some 3,000 islands including Kalimantan (most of Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), Java, the Lesser Sundas, Moluccas, Sumatra, Timor and West Irian (Irian Jaya, western part of New Guinea); capital, Jakarta. Evangelization by the Portuguese began about 1511. St. Francis Xavier, greatest of the modern missionaries, spent some 14 months in the area. Christianity was strongly rooted in some parts of the islands by 1600. Islam's rise to dominance began at this time. The Dutch East Indies Co., which gained effective control in the 17th century, banned evangelization by Catholic missionaries for some time but Dutch secular and religious priests managed to resume the work. A vicariate of Batavia for all the Dutch East Indies was set up in 1841. About 90 per cent of the population is Moslem. The hierarchy was established in 1961. Indonesia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 7; dioc., 25; p.a., 1; card., 1; abp., 6; bp., 21; parishes, 369; priests, 1,563 (195 dioc., 1,368 rel.); sem., 379; p.d., 7; bros., 781; srs., 3,903; bap., 156,702; Caths., 3,272,531 (2.2%); tot. pop., 145,100,000. (Statistics for former Portuguese Timor which was annexed by Indonesia in 1976 are listed separately; see Timor, Eastern.)

Iran: Constitutional monarchy in southwestern Asia, between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf; capital, Teheran. Some of the earliest Christian communities were established in this area outside the (then) Roman Empire. They suffered persecution in the fourth century and were then cut off from the outside world. Nestorianism was generally professed in the late fifth century. Islam became dominant after 640. Some later missionary work was attempted but without success. Religious liberty was granted in 1834, but Catholics were the victims of a massacre in 1918. Islam is the religion of perhaps 98 per cent of the population. In 1964 the country had 100,000 Monophysites, the largest group of Christians, and some 20,000 Nestorians. Catholics belong to the Latin, Armenian and Chaldean rites. Iran (Persia until 1935) maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 2; abp., 4; bp., 1; parishes, 24; priests, 52 (15 dioc., 37 rel.); sem., 1; p.d., 12; m. rel., 3; w. rel., 59, bap., 285; Caths., 19,500 (.05%); tot. pop., 35,509,000.

Iraq: Republic in southwestern Asia, between Iran and Saudi Arabia; capital, Baghdad. Some of the earliest Christian communities were established in the area, whose history resembles that of Iran. Catholics belong to the Armenian, Chaldean, Latin and Syrian rites; Chaldeans are most numerous. Islam is the religion of some 90 per cent of the population. Iraq maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 9; dioc., 5; patriarch, 1; abp., 9; bp., 5; parishes, 81; priests, 135 (110 dioc., 25 rel.); sem., 14; p.d., 3; bros., 23; srs., 208; bap., 5,474; Caths., 351,000; tot. pop., 12,767,000.

Ireland: Republic in the British Isles; capital, Dublin. St. Patrick, who is venerated as the apostle of Ireland, evangelized parts of the island for some years after the middle of the fifth century. Conversion of the island was not accomplished, however, until the seventh century or later. Celtic monks were the principal missionaries. The Church was organized along monastic lines at first, but a movement developed in the 11th century for the establishment of jurisdiction along episcopal lines. By that time many Roman usages had been adopted. The Church gathered strength during the period from the Norman Conquest of England to the reign of Henry VIII despite a wide variety of rivalries, wars, and other disturbances. Henry introduced an age of repression of the faith which continued for many years under several of his successors. The Irish suffered from proscription of the Catholic faith, economic and social disabilities, subjection to absentee landlords and a plantation system designed to keep them from owning property, and actual persecution which took an uncertain toll of lives up until about 1714. Most of those living in the northern part of Ireland became Anglican and Presbyterian in the 1600's but the south remained strong in faith. Some penal laws remained in force until emancipation in 1829. Nearly 100 years later Ireland was divided by two enactments which made Northern Ireland, consisting of six counties, part of the United Kindgom (1920) and gave dominion status to the Irish Free State, made up of the other 26 counties (1922). This state (Eire, in Gaelic) was proclaimed the Republic of Ireland in 1949. The Catholic Church predominates but religious freedom is guaran-

teed for all. Ireland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 22; card., 1; abp., 4; bp., 30; parishes, 1,289; priests, 5,909 (3,700 dioc., 2,209 rel.); sem., 647; bros., 2,031; srs., 12,355; bap., 82,749 (preceding figures include Northern Ireland); Caths., 3,123,797 (93%); tot. pop., 3,365,000.

Ireland, Northern: Part of the United Kingdom, it consists of six of the nine counties of Ulster in the northeast corner of Ireland; capital, Belfast. History is given under Ireland, above. For recent developments, see Index.

Caths. (approx.), 505,000 (32%); tot. pop., 1,540,000 (other statistics are included in Ireland).

Israel: Parliamentary democracy in the Middle East, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean; capitals, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv (diplomatic). Israel was the birthplace of Christianity, the site of the first Christian communities. Some persecution was suffered in the early Christian era and again during the several hundred years of Roman control. Moslems conquered the territory in the seventh century and, except for the period of the Kingdom of Jerusalem established by Crusaders, remained in control most of the time up until World War I. The Church survived in the area, sometimes just barely, but it did not prosper greatly or show any notable increase in numbers. The British took over the protectorate of the area after World War I. Partition into Israel for the Jews and Palestine for the Arabs was approved by the United Nations in 1947. War broke out a year later with the proclamation of the Republic of Israel. The Israelis won the war and 50 percent more territory than they had originally been ceded. War broke out again for six days in June, 1967, and in October, 1973, resulting in a Middle East crisis which persists to the present time. Caught in the middle of the conflict are hundreds of thousands of dispossessed Palestinian refugees. Judaism is the faith professed by about 85 percent of the inhabitants; approximately one-third of them are considered observants. Most of the Arab minority are Moslems. The Acre archdiocese for Melkites is situated in Israel. Maronites are subject to the bishop of Tyr, Lebanon. Latins are under the jurisdiction of the Roman patriarchate of Jerusalem. Israel has an apostolic delegate. The *1978 Statistical Yearbook of the Church* reported a Catholic population of 74,000 in a total population of 3,690,000.

Italy: Republic in southern Europe; capital, Rome. A Christian community was formed early at Rome, probably by the middle of the first century. St. Peter established his see there. He and St. Paul suffered death for the faith there in the 60s. The early Christians were persecuted at various times there, as in other parts of the empire, but the Church developed in numbers and influence, gradually spreading out from towns and cities in the center and south to rural areas and the north. Organization, in the process of formation in the second century, developed greatly between the fifth and eighth centuries. By the latter date the Church had already come to grips with serious problems, including doctrinal and disciplinary disputes that threatened the unity of faith, barbarian invasions, and the need for the pope and bishops to take over civil responsibilities because of imperial default. The Church has been at the center of life on the peninsula throughout the centuries. It emerged from underground in 313, with the Edict of Milan, and rose to a position of prestige and lasting influence. It educated and converted the barbarians, preserved culture through the early Middle Ages and passed it on to later times, suffered periods of decline and gained strength through recurring reforms, engaged in military combat for political reasons and intellectual combat for the preservation and development of doctrine, saw and patronized the development of the arts, experienced all human strengths and weaknesses in its members, knew triumph and the humiliation of failure. For long centuries, from the fourth to the 19th, the Church was a temporal as well as spiritual power. This temporal aspect complicated its history in Italy. Since the 1870's, however, when the Papal States were annexed by the Kingdom of Italy, the history became simpler — but remained complicated — as the Church, shorn of temporal power, began to find new freedom for the fulfillment of its spiritual mission. Italy maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 56; dioc., 215; prel., 4; abb., 9; card., 34; abp., 45; bp. (approx.), 210; parishes, 28,492; priests, 64,416 (41,627 dioc., 22,789 rel.); sem., 5,516; p.d., 138; bros., 6,856; srs., 149,780; bap., 717,385; Caths., 55,285,000 (97.5%); tot. pop., 56,700,000 (1979).

Ivory Coast: Republic in western Africa; capital, Abidjan. The Holy Ghost Fathers began systematic evangelization in 1895. The first native priests from the area were ordained in 1934. The hierarchy was set up in 1955. Ivory Coast maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 7; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 8 (nat.); parishes, 151; priests, 398 (131 dioc., 267 rel.); sem., 52; p.d., 1; bros., 89; srs., 510; bap., 18,271; Caths., 771,911 (9.7%); tot. pop., 7,920,000.

Jamaica: Parliamentary democracy in the West Indies, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Kingston. Franciscans and Dominicans evangelized the island from about 1512 until 1655. Missionary work was interrupted after the English took possession but was resumed by Jesuits about the turn of the 19th century. A vicariate apostolic was or-

ganized in 1837. The hierarchy was established in 1967. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 29; priests, 108 (23 dioc., 85 rel.); p.d., 2; bros., 9; srs., 190; bap., 3,253; Caths., 187,514 (8.8%); tot. pop., 2,133,000.

Japan: Constitutional monarchy in the northwest Pacific; capital, Tokyo. Jesuits began evangelization in the middle of the 16th century and about 300,000 converts, most of them in Kyushu, were reported at the end of the century. The Nagasaki Martyrs were victims of persecution in 1597. Another persecution took some 4,000 lives between 1614 and 1651. Missionaries, banned for two centuries, returned about the middle of the 19th century and found Christian communities still surviving in Nagasaki and other places in Kyushu. A vicariate was organized in 1866. Religious freedom was guaranteed in 1889. The hierarchy was established in 1891. Japan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit to Japan.)

Archd., 3; dioc., 13; p.a., 1; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 14; parishes, 746; priests, 1,868 (483 dioc., 1,385 rel.); sem., 82; p.d., 2; bros., 474; srs., 6,569; bap., 9,795; Caths., 395,155 (.3%); tot. pop., 115,880,000.

Jerusalem: The entire city, site of the first Christian community, has been under Israeli control since the Israeli-Arab war of June, 1967. There are two patriarchates in the city, Melkite and Latin. Jerusalem has an apostolic delegate.

Jordan: Constitutional monarchy in the Middle East; capital, Amman. Christianity there dates from apostolic times. Survival of the faith was threatened many times under the rule of Moslems from 636 and Ottoman Turks from 1517 to 1918, and in the Islamic Emirate of Trans-Jordan from 1918 to 1949. Since the creation of Israel, some 500,000 Palestinian refugees, some of them Christians, have been in Jordan. Islam is the state religion but religious freedom is guaranteed for all. Jordan has an apostolic delegate.

The Greek Melkite-Rite Archdiocese of Petra and Philadelphia is located in Jordan. Latin (Roman)-Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the Latin patriarchate of Jerusalem.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 60; priests, 66 (58 dioc., 8 rel.); sem. 2; bros., 8; srs., 212; bap., 922; Caths., 46,000; tot. pop., 2,980,000. (1978 Statistical Yearbook of the Church.)

Kashmir and Jammu: Statistics included in India.

Kenya: Republic in eastern Africa bordering on the Indian Ocean, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Nairobi. Systematic evangelization by the Holy Ghost Fathers began in 1892, nearly 40 years after the start of work by Protestant missionaries. The hierarchy was established in 1953. Kenya maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 13; p.a., 1; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 13 (9 nat.); parishes, 247; priests, 810 (197 dioc., 613 rel.); sem., 281; p.d., 1; bros., 204; srs., 1,766; bap., 169,848; Caths., 2,971,780 (19.3%); tot. pop., 15,322,000.

Kiribati (Gilbert Islands): Former British colony in Oceania; became independent July 12, 1979; capital Bairiki on Tarawa. French Missionaries of the Sacred Heart began work in the islands in 1888. A vicariate for the islands was organized in 1897. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 22; priests, 19 (2 dioc., 17 rel.); sem., 2; bros., 1; srs., 47; bap., 1,049; Caths., 29,300; tot. pop., 64,000. (Statistics are for the Tarawa, Nauru and Funafuti diocese which includes Kiribati, Republic of Nauru and the Tuvalu Islands.)

Korea: Peninsula in eastern Asia, east of China, divided into the (Communist) Democratic People's Republic in the North, formed May 1, 1948, with Pyongyang as its capital; and the Republic of Korea in the South, with Seoul as the capital. Some Catholics may have been in Korea before it became a "hermit kingdom" toward the end of the 16th century and closed its borders to foreigners. The real introduction to Catholicism came through lay converts in the last quarter of the 18th century. A priest arriving in the country in 1794 found 4,000 Catholics there who had never seen a priest. A vicariate was erected in 1831 but was not manned for several years thereafter. There were 15,000 Catholics by 1857. Four persecutions in the 19th century took a terrible toll; several thousands died in the last one, 1866-69. Freedom of religion was granted in 1883 when Korea opened its borders. Progress was made thereafter. The hierarchy was established in 1962. Since the war of 1950-1953, there have been no signs of Catholic life in the North, which has been blanketed by a news blackout. In July, 1972, both Koreas agreed to seek peaceful means of reunification. The South maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. Bishop Tji of Won Ju, South Korea, convicted and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in 1974 on a charge of inciting to rebellion, was released in February, 1975.

North Korea: Dioc., 2; abb., 1; bp., 1 (exiled); tot. pop., 17,000,000. No recent Catholic statistics available; there were an estimated 100,000 Catholics reported in 1969.

South Korea: Archd., 3; dioc., 11; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 13; parishes, 579; priests, 983 (709 dioc., 274 rel.); sem., 539; bros., 202; srs., 3,055; bap., 53,762; Caths. 1,188,674 (3.1%); tot. pop., 37,605,000.

Kuwait: Constitutional monarchy (sultanate or sheikdom) in southwest Asia bordering on the Persian Gulf. Remote Christian origins probably date to apostolic times.

Islam is the predominant and official religion. Kuwait maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

V.a., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 3; priests, 7 (3 dioc., 4 rel.); srs., 30; bap., 524; Caths., 32,000 (2.5%); tot. pop., 1,272,000.

Laos: Constitutional monarchy in southeast Asia, surrounded by China, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Thailand and Burma; capital, Vientiane. Systematic evangelization by French missionaries started about 1881; earlier efforts ended in 1688. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1899 when there were 8,000 Catholics and 2,000 catechumens in the country. Most of the foreign missionaries were expelled following the communist takeover in 1975. Buddhism is the state religion. Laos has an apostolic delegate.

V.a., 4; bp., 3 (nat.). No statistics available. Catholics numbered 35,000 (1% of the total population) in 1974. Tot. pop. (1979), 3,550,000.

Latvia: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed by the U.S.S.R. in the early 1940s; capital, Riga. Catholicism was introduced late in the 12th century. Lutheranism became the dominant religion after 1530. Catholics were free to practice their faith during the long period of Russian control and during independence from 1918 to 1940. The relatively small Catholic community has been repressed since the start of Soviet occupation. The Russian takeover of Latvia has not been recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Lebanon: Republic in the Middle East, north of Israel; capital, Beirut. Christianity, introduced in apostolic times, was firmly established by the end of the fourth century and has remained so despite heavy Moslem influence since early in the seventh century. The country is the center of the Maronite Rite. Lebanon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

There are 18 ecclesiastical jurisdictions in Lebanon serving the following rites: Armenian (1 diocese); Chaldean (1 diocese); Roman (1 vicariate apostolic); Maronite (3 archdioceses and 5 dioceses); Greek Melkite (1 metropolitan see, 6 archdioceses); the Syrians are served by a patriarchal vicar. The patriarchs of Antioch of the Syrians, Antioch of the Maronites and Cilicia of the Armenians reside in Lebanon. Catholics (est.), 1,156,000; tot. pop., 3,030,000.

Lesotho: Constitutional monarchy, an enclave in the southeastern part of the Republic of South Africa; capital, Maseru. Oblates of Mary Immaculate, the first Catholic missionaries in the area, started evangelization in 1862. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1894. The hierarchy was established in 1951. Lesotho maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (2 nat.); parishes, 72; priests, 120 (21 dioc., 99 rel.); sem., 14; bros., 63; srs., 727; bap., 23,200; Caths., 555,859 (43.4%); tot. pop., 1,279,000.

Liberia: Republic in western Africa, bordering on the Atlantic; capital, Monrovia. Missionary work and influence, dating interruptedly from the 16th century, were slight before the Society of African Missions undertook evangelization in 1906. Liberia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

V.a., 2; bp., 2 (nat.); parishes, 47; priests, 45 (6 dioc., 39 rel.); sem., 18; p.d., 3; bros., 26; srs., 87; bap., 2,443; Caths., 34,000 (1.8%); tot. pop., 1,800,000.

Libya: Arab republic in northern Africa, on the Mediterranean between Egypt and Tunisia; capitals are Tripoli and Benghasi. Christianity was probably preached in the area at an early date but was overcome by the spread of Islam from the 630's. Islamization was complete by 1067 and there has been no Christian influence since then. The Catholics in the country belong to the foreign colony. Islam is the state religion. Libya has an apostolic delegate.

V.a., 3; p.a., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 3; priests, 11 (rel.); srs., 145; bap., 45; Caths., 45,000 (1.6%); tot. pop., 2,800,000.

Liechtenstein: Constitutional monarchy in central Europe, in the Alps and on the Rhine between Switzerland and Austria; capital, Vaduz. Christianity in the country dates from the fourth century; the area has been under the jurisdiction of Chur, Switzerland, since about that time. The Reformation had hardly any influence in the country. Catholicism is the state religion but religious freedom for all is guaranteed by law.

Parishes, 10; priests, 34 (19 dioc., 15 rel.); bros., 2; srs., 107; bap., 313; Caths., 22,009; tot. pop., 26,000 (1979).

Lithuania: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed and under Soviet domination since 1945; captial, Vilna (Vilnius). Catholicism was introduced in 1251 and two dioceses were established by 1260. Effective evangelization took place between 1385 and 1417, when Catholicism became the state religion. Losses to Lutheranism in the 16th century were overcome. Efforts of czars to "russify" the Church between 1795 and 1918 were strongly resisted. Concordat relations with the Vatican were established in 1927, nine years after independence from Russia and 13 years before the start of another kind of Russian control with the following results, among others: all convents closed since 1940; four seminaries shut down; appointment to one seminary (Kaunas) only with government approval; priests restricted in pastoral ministry and subject to appointment by government officials; no religious services outside churches; no religious press; religious instruction banned; parish installations and activities controlled by directives enacted in 1976; two bishops —

Msgr. Vincentas Sladkevicius and Msgr. Julijonas Steponavicius — forbidden to act as bishops and relegated to remote parishes since 1957 and 1961, respectively; arrest, imprisonment or detention in Siberia for four bishops, 185 priests, 275 lay persons between 1945 and 1955. Despite such developments and conditions, there remains a strong and vigorous underground Church in Lithuania, where the Soviet government finds its repressive potential limited by the solidarity of popular resistance. The Soviet takeover of Lithuania is not recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Luxembourg: Constitutional monarchy in western Europe, between Belgium, Germany and France; capital, Luxembourg. Christianity, introduced in the fifth and sixth centuries, was firmly established by the end of the eighth century. A full-scale parish system was in existence in the ninth century. Monastic influence was strong until the Reformation, which had minimal influence in the country. The Church experienced some adverse influence from the currents of the French Revolution. Luxembourg maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 274; priests, 457 (359 dioc., 98 rel.); sem., 21; bros., 39; srs., 1,251; bap., 3,475; Caths. 344,100 (95%); tot. pop., 362,211.

Macao: Portuguese province in southeast Asia across the Pearl River estuary from Hong Kong. Christianity was introduced by the Jesuits in 1557. Diocese was established in 1576. Macao served as a base for missionary work in Japan and China.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 8; priests, 73 (38 dioc., 35 rel.); sem., 3; bros., 16; srs., 201; bap., 715; Caths., 39,010; tot. pop., 300,636.

Madagascar (Malagasy Republic): Republic off the eastern coast of Africa; capital, Tananarive. Missionary efforts were generally fruitless from early in the 16th century until the Jesuits were permitted to start open evangelization about 1845. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1850 and a vicariate apostolic in the north was placed in charge of the Holy Ghost Fathers in 1898. There were 100,000 Catholics by 1900. The first native bishop was ordained in 1936. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Madagascar maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; dioc., 14; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 15 (13 nat.); parishes, 164; priests, 664 (152 dioc., 512 rel.); sem., 103; bros., 365; srs., 1,599; bap., 70,195; Caths., 1,883,998 (21.6%); tot. pop. 8,700,000.

Madeira Islands: Portuguese province, an archipelago 340 miles west of the northwestern coast of Africa; capital, Funchal. Catholicism has had a continuous history since the first half of the 15th century. Statistics are included in those for Portugal.

Malawi: Republic in the interior of eastern Africa, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Lilongwe. Missionary work, begun by Jesuits in the late 16th and early 17th centuries, was generally ineffective until the end of the 19th century. The White Fathers arrived in 1889 and later were joined by others. A vicariate was set up in 1897. The hierarchy was established in 1959. Malawi maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 6 (4 nat.); parishes, 125; priests, 311 (100 dioc., 211 rel.); sem., 144; bros., 93; srs., 548; bap., 46,589; Caths., 1,345,561 (22.1%); tot. pop., 6,074,000.

Malaysia: Parliamentary democracy in southeastern Asia, member of the British Commonwealth, federation of former states of Malaya, Sabah (former Br. North Borneo), and Sarawak; capital, Kuala Lumpur. Christianity, introduced by Portuguese colonists about 1511, was confined almost exclusively to Malacca until late in the 18th century. The effectiveness of evangelization increased from then on because of the recruitment and training of native clergy. Singapore (see separate entry), founded in 1819, became a center for missionary work. Seventeen thousand Catholics were in the Malacca diocese in 1888. Effective evangelization in Sabah and Sarawak began in the second half of the 19th century. The hierarchy was established in 1973. Malaysia has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 2; dioc., 4; abp., 2; bp., 5 (nat.); parishes, 137; priests, 254 (168 dioc., 86 rel.); sem., 33; p.d., 1; bros., 118; srs., 553; bap., 13,783; Caths., 398,262 (3.1%); tot. pop., 12,813,891.

Maldives: Republic, an archipelago 400 miles southwest of India and Ceylon; capital, Male. No serious attempt was ever made to evangelize the area, which is completely Moslem.

Tot. pop., 141,000.

Mali: Republic, inland in western Africa; capital, Bamako. Catholicism was introduced late in the second half of the 19th century. Missionary work made little progress in the midst of the predominantly Moslem population. A vicariate was set up in 1921. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 5 (3 nat.); parishes, 40; priests, 134 (19 dioc., 115 rel.); sem., 15; bros., 21; srs., 163; bap., 2,205; Caths., 64,442 (1%); tot. pop., 6,471,351.

Malta: Parliamentary democracy, member of the British Commonwealth, 58 miles south of Sicily; capital, Valletta. Early catacombs and inscriptions are evidence of the early introduction of Christianity. St. Paul was shipwrecked on Malta in 60. Saracens controlled the island(s) from 870 to 1090, a period of difficulty for the Church. The line of bishops ex-

tends from 1090 to the present. Malta maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 79; priests, 1,067 (603 dioc., 464 rel.); sem., 55; bros., 153; srs., 1,669; bap., 5,847; Caths., 311,844 (95.1%); tot. pop., 327,720.

Mariana Islands: U.S. Trust territory in Pacific (scheduled to become a U.S. commonwealth). Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Agana diocese, Guam. Statistics included in Guam.

Martinique: French overseas department in the West Indies, about 130 miles south of Guadeloupe; capital, Fort-de-France. Catholicism was introduced in the 16th century. The hierarchy was established in 1967.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 47, priests, 97 (45 dioc., 52 rel.); sem., 13; bros., 16; srs., 210; bap., 4,264; Caths., 290,000; tot. pop., 330,000.

Mauritania: Islamic republic on the northwest coast of Africa; capital, Nouakchott. With few exceptions, the Catholics in the country are members of the foreign colony. Mauritania has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 6; priests, 10 (2 dioc., 8 rel.); bros., 1; srs., 25; bap., 47; Caths., 4,750 (.3%); tot. pop., 1,590,000.

Mauritius: Self-governing island state, member of the British Commonwealth, 500 miles east of Madagascar; capital, Port Louis. Catholicism was introduced by Vincentians in 1722. Port Louis, made a vicariate in 1819, was a jumping-off point for missionaries to Australia, Madagascar and South Africa. Mauritius maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 45; priests, 96 (55 dioc., 41 rel.); sem., 5; bros., 68; srs., 316; sch., 67; bap., 6,465; Caths., 340,000 (35%); tot. pop., 970,000.

Melilla: Spanish possession in northern Africa. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Mexico (United States of Mexico): Republic in Middle America. Christianity was introduced early in the 16th century. Mexico City, made a diocese in 1530, became the missionary and cultural center of the whole country. Missionary work, started in 1524 and forwarded principally by Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians and Jesuits, resulted in the baptism of all persons in the central plateau by the end of the century. Progress there and in the rest of the country continued in the following century but tapered off and went into decline in the 18th century, for a variety of reasons ranging from diminishing government support to relaxations of Church discipline. The wars of independence, 1810-21, in which some Catholics participated, created serious problems of adjustment for the Church. Social problems, political unrest and government opposition climaxed in the constitution of 1917 which practically outlawed the Church. Persecution took serious tolls of life and kept the Church underground, under Calles, 1924-1928, again in 1931, and under Cardenas in 1934. President Camacho, 1940-1946, ended persecution and instituted a more lenient policy. The Church, however, still labors under legal and practical disabilities. Mexico has an apostolic delegate; the Mexican president has a personal envoy to the Vatican.

Archd., 11; dioc., 53; prel., 7; v.a., 2; card., 3; abp., 9; bp., 77; parishes, 3,700; priests, 9,772 (7,035 dioc., 2,737 rel.); sem., 2,698; p.d., 38; bros., 1,177; srs., 24,084; bap., 1,962,707; Caths., 66,159,863 (93.2%); tot. pop., 70,992,896..

Monaco: Constitutional monarchy, an enclave on the Mediterranean coast of France near the Italian border; capital, Monaco-Ville. Christianity was introduced before 1000. Catholicism is the official religion but freedom is guaranteed for all. Monaco has a minister at Vatican City.

Archd., 1 (1981); abp., 1; parishes, 5; priests, 33 (14 dioc., 19 rel.); sem., 6; p.d., 1; bros., 38; srs., 62; bap., 191; Caths., 24,839 (95.5%); tot. pop., 26,000.

Mongolian Peoples' Republic: Republic in north central Asia; capital Ulan Bator. Christianity was introduced by Nestorians. Some Franciscans were in the country in the 13th and 14th centuries, en route to China. Limited evangelization efforts from the 18th century had little success among the Mongols in Outer Mongolia, where Buddhism has predominated for hundreds of years. No Christians were known to be there in 1953. There may be a few Catholics in Inner Mongolia. No foreign missionaries have been in the country since 1953.

Pop., 1,616,000.

Montserrat: British island possession in Caribbean; capital, Plymouth. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's diocese, Antigua.

Parish, 1; priests, 1 (rel.); srs., 4; sch., 1; bap., 35; Caths., 1,000; tot. pop., 13,000.

Morocco: Constitutional monarchy in northwest Africa with Atlantic and Mediterranean coastlines; capital, Rabat. Christianity was known in the area by the end of the third century. Bishops from Morocco attended a council at Carthage in 484. Catholic life survived under Visigoth and, from 700, Arab rule; later it became subject to influence from the Spanish, Portuguese and French. Islam is the state religion. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Morocco maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; abp., 2; parishes, 65; priests, 108 (29 dioc., 79 rel.); bros., 20; srs., 453; bap., 240; Caths., 69,750 (.35%); tot. pop., 19,470,000.

Mozambique: Independent (June 25, 1975) republic in southeast Africa, bordering on the

Indian Ocean; former Portuguese territory; capital, Maputo (formerly Lourenco Marques). Christianity was introduced by Portuguese Jesuits about the middle of the 16th century. Evangelization continued from then until the 18th century when it went into decline largely because of the Portuguese government's expulsion of the Jesuits. Conditions worsened in the 1830's, improved after 1881, but deteriorated again during the anticlerical period from 1910 to 1925. Conditions improved in 1940, the year Portugal concluded a new concordat with the Holy See and the hierarchy was established. Outspoken criticism by missionaries of Portuguese policies in Mozambique resulted in Church-state tensions in the years immediately preceding independence. Tension continues to be a factor, although to a smaller degree, in relations between the Church and the Marxist-oriented government in power since 1975. The first two native bishops were ordained March 9, 1975. Mozambique has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 8 (7 nat.); parishes, 248; priests, 264 (21 dioc., 243 rel.); sem., 19; p.d., 1; bros., 90; srs., 470; bap., 20,656; Caths., 1,591,686 (15.5%); tot. pop., 10,234,226.

Namibia (South West Africa): Territory in South Africa in dispute between the Republic of South Africa and the United Nations; capital, Windhoek. The area shares the history of the Republic of South Africa. Namibia has an apostolic delegate (to South Africa).

V.a., 2; bp., 3 (1 nat); parishes, 64; priests, 68 (3 dioc., 65 rel.); p.d., 14; bros., 53; srs., 385; bap., 10,142; Caths., 153,166 (16.2%); tot. pop., 945,000.

Nauru: Independent republic in western Pacific; capital, Yaren District. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Tarawa, Nauru and Funafuti diocese. Statistics included in Kiribati.

Nepal: Constitutional monarchy, the only Hindu kingdom in the world, in central Asia south of the Himalayas between India and Tibet; capital, Katmandu. Little is known of the country before the 15th century. Some Jesuits passed through from 1628 and some sections were evangelized in the 18th century, with minimal results, before the country was closed to foreigners. Conversions from Hinduism, the state religion, are not recognized in law. Christian missionary work is not allowed. Catholics in the country have been under the jurisdiction of the Patna diocese, India, since 1919.

Parish, 1; priests, 27 (rel.); bros., 2; srs., 16; bap., 9; Caths., 200; tot. pop., 13,420,000.

Netherlands: Kingdom in northwestern Europe; capital, Amsterdam (seat of the government, The Hague). Evangelization, begun about the turn of the sixth century by Irish, Anglo-Saxon and Frankish missionaries, resulted in Christianization of the country by 800 and subsequent strong influence on The Lowlands. Invasion by French Calvinists in 1572 brought serious losses to the Catholic Church and made the Reformed Church dominant. Catholics suffered a practical persecution of official repression and social handicap in the 17th century. The schism of Utrecht occurred in 1724. Only one-third of the population was Catholic in 1726. The Church had only a skeleton organization from 1702 to 1853, when the hierarchy was reestablished. Despite this upturn, cultural isolation was the experience of Catholics until about 1914. From then on new vigor came into the life of the Church, and a whole new climate of interfaith relations began to develop. Before and for some years following the Second Vatican Council, the thrust and variety of thought and practice in the Dutch Church moved it to the vanguard position of "progressive" renewal. A particular synod of Dutch bishops held at the Vatican in January, 1980, and aimed at internal improvement of the Church in the Netherlands, had disappointing results, according to reports in 1981. The Netherlands maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; card., 3; bp., 6; parishes, 1,798; priests 6,342 (2,542 dioc., 3,800 rel.); sem., 266; p.d., 9; bros., 3,776; srs., 21,344; bap., 57,250; Caths., 5,579,863 (39.8%); tot. pop., 14,022,487.

Netherlands Antilles (Curacao): Autonomous part of the Kingdom of The Netherlands. Consists of two groups of islands in the Caribbean: Curacao, Aruba and Bonaire, off the northern coast of Venezuela; and St. Eustatius, Saba and the southern part of St. Martaan, southeast of Puerto Rico; capital, Willemstad on Curacao. Christianity was introduced in the 16th century. Apostolic delegation was established in 1975.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 46; priests, 58 (10 dioc., 48 rel.); sem., 4; bros., 66; srs., 175; bap., 3,406; Caths., 215,000 (82.6%); tot. pop., 260,000.

New Caledonia: French territory consisting of several islands in Oceania east of Queensland, Australia; capital, Noumea. Catholicism was introduced in 1843, nine years after Protestant missionaries began evangelization. A vicariate was organized in 1847. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 36; priests, 53 (10 dioc., 43 rel.); sem., 4; bros., 71; srs., 190; bap., 1,922; Caths., 91,500 (65.5%); tot. pop., 139,600.

New Zealand: Dominion in the British Commonwealth, a group of islands in Oceania 1,200 miles southeast of Australia: capital, Wellington. Protestant missionaries were the first evangelizers. On North Island, Catholic missionaries started work before the establishment of two dioceses in 1848; their work among the Maoris was not organized

until about 1881. On South Island, whose first resident priest arrived in 1840, a diocese was established in 1869. These three jurisdictions were joined in a province in 1896. The Marists were the outstanding Catholic missionaries in the area. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1973.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; abp., 1; bp., 7; parishes, 286; priests, 781 (442 dioc., 339 rel.); sem., 32; bros., 365; srs., 2,090; bap., 7,953; Caths. 493,500 (15.7%); tot. pop., 3,129,383.

Nicaragua: Republic in Central America; capital, Managua. Evangelization began shortly after the Spanish conquest about 1524 and eight years later the first bishop took over jurisdiction of the Church in the country. Jesuits were leaders in missionary work during the colonial period, which lasted until the 1820's. Evangelization endeavor increased after establishment of the republic in 1838. In this century it was extended to the Atlantic coastal area where Protestant missionaries had begun work about the middle of the 1900's. Many church leaders, clerical and lay, supported the aims but not necessarily all the methods of the revolution which forced the resignation and flight July 17, 1979, of Anastasio Somoza Debayle, whose family had controlled the government since the early 1930s. (See News Events for 1981 developments.) Nicaragua maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; prel., 1; v.a., 1; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 185; priests, 318 (124 dioc., 194 rel.); sem., 56; p.d., 13; bros., 101; srs., 643; bap., 71,937; Caths., 2,389,894 (92.8%); tot. pop., 2,573,920.

Niger: Republic in west central Africa; capital, Niamey. The first mission was set up in 1831. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1942 and the first diocese was established in 1961. The country is predominantly Moslem. Niger maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 11; priests, 27 (4 dioc., 23 rel.); sem., 1; bros., 16; srs., 68; bap., 151; Caths., 12,600 (.2%); tot. pop., 5,150,000.

Nigeria: Republic in western Africa; capital, Lagos. The Portuguese introduced Catholicism in the coastal region in the 15th century. Capuchins did some evangelization in the 17th century but systematic missionary work did not get underway along the coast until about 1840. A vicariate for this area was organized in 1870. A prefecture was set up in 1911 for missions in the northern part of the country where Islam was strongly entrenched. From 1967, when Biafra seceded, until early in 1970 the country was torn by civil war. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Nigeria has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 3; dioc., 28; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 3 (nat.); bp., 27 (20 nat.); parishes, 326; priests, 1,067 (585 dioc., 482 rel.); sem., 884; p.d., 7; bros., 169; srs., 1,097; bap., 247,044; Caths., 5,033,799 (6.7%); tot. pop., 75,400,000.

Norway: Constitutional monarchy in northern Europe, the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula; capital, Oslo. Evangelization begun in the ninth century by missionaries from England and Ireland put the Church on a firm footing about the turn of the 11th century. The first diocese was set up in 1153 and development of the Church progressed until the Black Death in 1349 inflicted losses from which it never recovered. Lutheranism, introduced from outside in 1537 and furthered cautiously, gained general acceptance by about 1600 and was made the state religion. Legal and other measures crippled the Church, forcing priests to flee the country and completely disrupting normal activity. Changes for the better came in the 19th century, with the granting of religious liberty in 1845 and the repeal of many legal disabilities in 1897. Norway was administered as a single apostolic vicariate from 1892 to 1932, when it was divided into three jurisdictions under the supervision of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, Norway has an apostolic delegate (to Scandinavia).

Dioc., 1; prel., 2; bp., 3; parishes, 27; priests, 63 (22 dioc., 41 rel.); sem., 1; bros., 3; srs., 358; bap., 240; Caths., 13,961 (.3%); tot. pop., 4,091,500.

Oman: Independent monarchy in eastern corner of Arabian Peninsula; capital, Muscat. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Parish, 1; priests, 2 (rel.); bap., 29; Caths., 3,000; tot. pop., 840,000 (1979).

Pakistan: Islamic republic in southwestern Asia, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Islamabad. (Formerly included East Pakistan which became the independent nation of Bangladesh in 1971.) Islam, firmly established in the eighth century, is the state religion. Christian evangelization of the native population began about the middle of the 19th century, years after earlier scattered attempts. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Pakistan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 6 (4 nat.); parishes, 50; priests, 226 (80 dioc., 146 rel.); sem., 21; p.d., 2; bros., 58; srs., 607; bap., 18,545; Caths., 430,210 (.6%); tot. pop., 76,770,000.

Panama: Republic in Central America; capital, Panama City. Catholicism was introduced by Franciscan missionaries and evangelization started in 1514. The Panama diocese, oldest in the Americas, was set up at the same time. The Catholic Church has favored status and state aid for missions, charities and parochial schools, but religious freedom is guaranteed to all religions. Panama maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; prel., 1; v.a., 1; abp., 1;

bp., 7; parishes, 136; priests, 274 (63 dioc., 211 rel.); sem., 33; p.d., 7; bros., 59; srs., 444; bap., 36,231; Caths., 1,648,399 (88.3%); tot. pop., 1,866,410.

Papua New Guinea: Independent (Sept. 16, 1975) republic (formerly under Australian administration) in southwest Pacific; member of British Commonwealth. Consists of the eastern half of the southwestern Pacific island of New Guinea and the Northern Solomon Islands; capital, Port Moresby. (For statistics on the Indonesian portion of New Guinea, see Indonesia.) Marists began evangelization about 1844 but were handicapped by many factors, including "spheres of influence" laid out for Catholic and Protestant missionaries. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1896 and placed in charge of the Divine Word Missionaries. The territory suffered greatly during World War II. Hierarchy was established for New Guinea and adjacent islands in 1966. Papua New Guinea established diplomatic relations with the Vatican in 1977.

Archd., 3; dioc., 13; abp., 3; bp., 13; parishes, 247, priests, 481 (52 dioc., 429 rel.); sem., 60; p.d., 14; bros., 328; srs., 923; bap., 32,228; Caths., 853,709 (27.8%); tot. pop., 3,076,000.

Paraguay: Republic in central South America; capital, Asuncion. Catholicism was introduced in 1542, evangelization began almost immediately. A diocese erected in 1547 was occupied for the first time in 1556. On many occasions thereafter dioceses in the country were left unoccupied because of political and other reasons. Jesuits who came into the country after 1609 devised the reductions system for evangelizing the Indians, teaching them agriculture, husbandry, trades and other useful arts, and giving them experience in property use and community life. The reductions were communes of Indians only, under the direction of the missionaries. About 50 of them were established in southern Brazil, Uruguay and northeastern Argentina as well as in Paraguay. They had an average population of three to four thousand. At their peak, some 30 reductions had a population of 100,000. Political officials regarded the reductions with disfavor because they did not control them and feared that the Indians trained in them might foment revolt and upset the established colonial system under Spanish control. The reductions lasted until about 1768 when their Jesuit founders and directors were expelled from Latin America. Church-state relations following independence from Spain in 1811 were tense as often as not because of government efforts to control the Church through continued exercise of Spanish patronage rights and by other means. The Church as well as the whole country suffered a great deal during the War of the Triple Alliance from 1865-70. After that time, the Church had the same kind of experience in Paraguay as in the rest of Latin America with forces of liberalism, anticlericalism, massive educational needs, poverty, a shortage of priests and other personnel. Most recently church leaders have been challenging the government to initiate long-needed economic and social reforms. Paraguay maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; prel., 2; v.a., 2; abp., 1; bp., 14; parishes, 260; priests, 498 (171 dioc., 327 rel.); sem., 81; p.d., 4; bros., 113; srs., 877; bap., 81,387; Caths., 2,823,764 (90.7%); tot. pop., 3,113,016.

Peru: Republic on the western coast of South America; capital, Lima. An effective diocese became operational in 1537, five years after the Spanish conquest. Evangelization, already underway, developed for some time after 1570 but deteriorated before the end of the colonial period in the 1820's. The first native-born saint of the new world was a Peruvian, Rose of Lima, a Dominican tertiary who died in 1617 and was canonized in 1671. In the new republic founded after the wars of independence the Church experienced problems of adjustment and many of the difficulties that cropped up in other South American countries: government efforts to control it through continuation of the patronage rights of the Spanish crown; suppression of houses of religious and expropriation of church property; religious indifference and outright hostility. The Church was given special status but was not made the established religion. Repressive measures by the government against labor protests have been condemned by Church leaders in the past several years. Peru maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 7; dioc., 12; prel., 14; v.a., 8; card., 1; abp., 6; bp., 40; parishes, 1,144; priests, 2,288 (923 dioc., 1,365 rel.); sem., 551; p.d., 35; bros., 445; srs., 4,810; bap., 415,644; Caths., 15,506,000 (92.1%); tot. pop., 16,820,000 (1979, except jurisdictions, hierarchy).

Philippine Islands: Republic, an archipelago of 7,000 islands off the southeast coast of Asia; capital, Quezon City. Systematic evangelization was begun in 1564 and resulted in firm establishment of the Church by the 19th century. During the period of Spanish rule, which lasted from the discovery of the islands by Magellan in 1521 to 1898, the Church experienced difficulties with the patronage system under which the Spanish crown tried to control ecclesiastical affairs through episcopal and other appointments. This system ended in 1898 when the United States gained possession of the islands and instituted a policy of separation of Church and state. Anticlericalism flared late in the 19th century. The Aglipayan schism, an attempt to set up a nationalist church, occurred a few years later, in 1902. The government of Ferdinand

Marcos has been under attack by people of the church for the past several years for violations of human rights. The republic maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit to the Philippines in 1981.)

Archd., 14; dioc., 34; prel., 13; v.a., 4; card., 2; abp., 13; bp., 67; parishes, 1,924; priests, 4,884 (2,453 dioc., 2,431 rel.); sem., 3,757; p.d., 5; bros., 628; srs., 8,058; bap., 1,265,687; Caths., 37,980,000 (81.9%); tot. pop., 46,350,000. (1979, except for jurisdictions, hierarchy).

Poland: People's republic in eastern Europe; capital, Warsaw. The first traces of Christianity date from the second half of the ninth century. Its spread was accelerated by the union of the Slavs in the 10th century. The first bishopric was set up in 968. The Gniezno archdiocese, with suffragan sees and a mandate to evangelize the borderlands as well as Poland, was established in 1000. Steady growth continued thereafter, with religious orders and their schools playing a major role. Some tensions with the Orthodox were experienced. The Reformation, supported mainly by city dwellers and the upper classes, peaked from about the middle of the 16th century, resulting in numerous conversions to Lutheranism, the Reformed Church and the Bohemian Brethren. A successful Counter-Reformation, with the Jesuits in a position of leadership, was completed by about 1632. The movement served a nationalist as well as religious purpose; in restoring religious unity to a large degree, it united the country against potential invaders, the Swedes, Russians and Turks. The Counter-Reformation had bad side effects, leading to the repression of Protestants long after it was over and to prejudice against Orthodox who returned to allegiance with Rome in 1596 and later. The Church, in the same manner as the entire country, was adversely affected by the partitions of the 18th and 19th centuries. Russification hurt the Orthodox who had reunited with Rome and the Latins who were in the majority. Germans extended their Kulturkampf to the area they controlled. The Austrians exhibited some degree of tolerance. In the republic established after World War I the Church reorganized itself, continued to serve as a vital force in national life, and enjoyed generally harmonious relations with the state. Progressive growth was strong until 1939 when disaster struck in the form of invasion by German and Russian forces and six years of war. In 1945, seven years before the adoption of a Soviet-type of constitution, the Communist-controlled government initiated a policy that included a constant program of atheistic propaganda; a strong campaign against the hierarchy and clergy; the imprisonment in 1948 of 700 priests and even more religious; rigid limitation of the activities of religious; censorship and curtailment of the Catholic press and Catholic Action; interference with church administration and appointments of the clergy; the "deposition" of Cardinal Wyszynski in 1953 and the imprisonment of other members of the hierarchy; the suppression of "Caritas," the Catholic charitable organization; promotion of "Progressive Catholic" activities and a small minority of "patriotic priests." Establishment of the Gomulka regime, the freeing of Cardinal Wyszynski in October, 1956, and the signing of an agreement two months later by bishops and state officials, led to some improvement of conditions. The underlying fact, however, was that the regime conceded to Catholics only so much as was necessary to secure support of the government as a more tolerable evil than the harsh and real threat of a Russian-imposed puppet government like that in Hungary. This has been the controlling principle in Church-state relations. Auxiliary Bishop Ladislaw Rubin of Gniezno sketched the general state of affairs in March, 1968. He said that there was no sign that the government had any intention of releasing its oppressive grip on the Church. As evidence of the "climate of asphyxiation" in the country he cited: persistent questioning of priests by officials concerning their activities; the prohibition against Catholic schools, hospitals and charitable works; the financial burden of a 60 per cent tax on church income. Cardinal Wyszynski denounced "enforced atheism" in a Lenten pastoral in the same year. In May, 1969, the bishops drafted a list of grievances against the government which, they said, were "only some examples of difficulties which demonstrated the situation of the Church in our homeland." The grievances were: refusal of permits to build new churches and establish new parishes; refusal of permission "for the organization of new religion classes"; pressure on Catholics who attend religious ceremonies; censorship and the lack of an independent Catholic daily newspaper; lack of representation in public life; restriction of "freedom to conduct normal pastoral work" in the western portion of the country. There was a move toward improvement in Church-state relations in 1971-72. In 1973, the Polish bishops issued a pastoral letter urging Catholics to resist the official atheism imposed by the government. In 1974 the Polish bishops expressed approval of renewed Vatican efforts at regularizing Church-state relations but insisted that they (the bishops) be consulted on every step of the negotiations. The bishops have continued their sharp criticism of anti-religious policies and programs of the government. Regular contacts on a working level were established by the Vatican and Poland in 1974. (See Index for 1981 events, including the death of Cardinal Wyszynski.)

Archd., 7; dioc., 21; card., 2; abp., 3; bp.,

71; parishes, 7,300; priests, 19,357 (14,986 dioc., 4,371 rel.); sem., 5,327; bros., 1,376; srs., 26,574; bap., 622,429; Caths., 32,807,000 (93.7%); tot. pop., 35,010,000 (1979, except hierarchy).

Polynesia, French: French possession in the southern Pacific, including Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands; capital, Papeete. The first phase of evangelization in the Marquesas Islands, begun in 1838, resulted in 216 baptisms in 10 years. A vicariate was organized in 1848 but real progress was not made until after the baptism of native rulers in 1853. Persecution caused missionaries to leave the islands several times. By the 1960's, more than 95 per cent of the population was Catholic. Isolated attempts to evangelize Tahiti were made in the 17th and 18th centuries. Two Picpus Fathers began missionary work in 1831. A vicariate was organized in 1848. By 1908, despite the hindrances of Protestant opposition, disease and other factors, the Church had firm roots.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 1; parishes, 75; priests, 35 (6 dioc., 29 rel.); sem., 3; p.d., 4; bros., 31; srs., 65; bap., 1,255; Caths., 49,610; tot. pop., 144,780.

Portugal: Republic in the western part of the Iberian peninsula; capital, Lisbon. Christianity was introduced before the fourth century. From the fifth century to early in the eighth century the Church experienced difficulties from the physical invasion of barbarians and the intellectual invasion of doctrinal errors in the forms of Arianism, Priscillianism and Pelagianism. The Church survived under the rule of Arabs from about 711 and of the Moors until 1249. Ecclesiastical life was fairly vigorous from 1080 to 1185, and monastic influence became strong. A decline set in about 1450. Several decades later Portugal became the jumping-off place for many missionaries to newly discovered colonies. The Reformation had little effect in the country. Beginning about 1750, Pombal, minister of foreign affairs and prime minister, mounted a frontal attack on the Jesuits whom he succeeded in expelling from Portugal and the colonies. His anti-Jesuit campaign successful Pombal also attempted, and succeeded to some extent, in controlling the Church in Portugal until his fall from power about 1777. Liberal revolutionaries with anti-Church policies made the 19th century a difficult one for the Church. Similar policies prevailed in Church-state relations in this century until the accession of Salazar to power in 1928. In 1940 he concluded a concordat with the Holy See which regularized Church-state relations but still left the Church in a subservient condition. The prevailing spirit of church authorities in Portugal has been conservative. In 1971 several priests were tried for subversion for speaking out against colonialism and for taking part in guerrilla activities in Angola. A military coup of Apr. 25, 1974, triggered a succession of chaotic political developments which led to an attempt by Communists, after receiving only 18 per cent of the votes cast in a national election, to take over the government in the summer of 1975. Portugal maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 2; dioc., 17; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 24; parishes, 4,336; priests, 4,926 (3,820 dioc., 1,106 rel.); sem., 395; p.d., 3; bros., 578; srs., 7,479; bap., 172,593; Caths., 9,217,000 (94%); tot. pop., 9,800,000.

Puerto Rico: A U.S. commonwealth, the smallest of the Greater Antilles, 885 miles southeast of the southern coast of Florida; capital, San Juan. Following its discovery by Columbus in 1493, the island was evangelized by Spanish missionaries and remained under Spanish ecclesiastical as well as political control until 1898 when it became a possession of the United States. The original diocese, San Juan, was erected in 1511. The present hierarchy was established in 1960. Puerto Rico has an apostolic delegate (nuncio to Dominican Republic).

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; card., 1; bp., 9; parishes, 258; priests, 708 (252 dioc., 456 rel.); sem., 105; p.d., 64; bros., 148; srs., 1,432; bap., 54,094; Caths., 2,756,080 (82.9%); tot. pop., 3,322,600.

Qatar: Independent state in the Persian Gulf; capital, Doha. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Priest, 1 (rel.); bap., 48; Caths., 4,000; tot. pop., 200,000 (1978 Statistical Yearbook of Church).

Reunion: French overseas department, 450 miles east of Madagascar; capital, Saint-Denis. Catholicism was introduced in 1667 and some intermittent missionary work was done through the rest of the century. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1712. Vincentians began work there in 1817 and were joined later by Holy Ghost Fathers. Reunion has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 69; priests, 113 (58 dioc., 55 rel.); sem., 6; bros., 48; srs., 430; bap., 11,271; Caths., 448,000; tot. pop., 503,000.

Rhodes: Greek island in the Aegean Sea, 112 miles from the southwestern coast of Asia Minor. A diocese was established about the end of the third century. A bishop from Rhodes attended the Council of Nicaea in 325. Most of the Christians followed the Eastern Churches into schism in the 11th century and became Orthodox. Turks controlled the island from 1522 to 1912. The small Catholic population, for whom a diocese existed from 1328 to 1546, lived in crossfire between Turks and Orthodox. After 1719 Franciscans provided pastoral care for the Catholics, for whom an archdiocese was erected in 1928. Statistics are included in Greece.

Romania: Socialist republic in southeastern

Europe; capital, Bucharest. Latin Christianity, introduced in the third century, all but disappeared during the barbarian invasions. The Byzantine Rite was introduced by the Bulgars about the beginning of the eighth century and established firm roots. It eventually became Orthodox, but a large number of its adherents returned later to union with Rome. Attempts to reintroduce the Latin Rite on any large scale have been unsuccessful. Communists took over the government following World War II, forced the abdication of Michael I in 1947, and enacted a Soviet type of constitution in 1952. By that time a campaign against religion was already in progress. In 1948 the government denounced a concordat concluded in 1929, nationalized all schools and passed a law on religions which resulted in the disorganization of Church administration. The 1.5 million-member Romanian Byzantine Rite Church, by government decree, was incorporated into the Romanian Orthodox Church, and the Orthodox bishops then seized the cathedrals of Roman Catholic bishops. Five of the six Latin Rite bishops were immediately disposed of by the government, and the last was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment in 1951, when a great many arrests of priests and laymen were made. Religious orders were suppressed in 1949. Since 1948 more than 50 priests have been executed and 200 have died in prison. One hundred priests were reported in prison at the end of 1958. Some change for the better in Church-state relations was reported after the middle of the summer of 1964, although restrictions were still in effect. About 1,200 priests were engaged in parish work in August, 1965.

Archd., 2; dioc., 8; ord., 1; bp., 2. No recent statistics are available on the number of Catholics. There were an estimated 1,140,000 Catholics (5.9% of the population) in 1969. Tot. pop., 21,859,000.

Rwanda: Republic in east central Africa; capital, Kigali. Catholicism was introduced about the turn of the 20th century. The hierarchy was established in 1959. Intertribal warfare between the ruling Hutus (90 per cent of the population) and the Tutsis (formerly the ruling aristocracy) has plagued the country for several years. Rwanda maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 5 (4 nat.); parishes, 107; priests, 417 (227 dioc., 190 rel.); sem., 143; bros., 203; srs., 768; bap., 92,411; Caths., 2,090,261 (41.8%); tot. pop., 5,000,000.

Ryukyu Islands: Consists of Okinawa and 72 other islands in western Pacific. Statistics included in Japan.

St. Christopher (Kitts)-Nevis: British Associated State in West Indies; capital, Basseterre, on St. Christopher. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's-Basseterre diocese, Antigua.

Parishes, 7; priests, 3 (rel.); srs., 4; bap., 72; Caths., 4,000; tot. pop., 70,000 (1979). Statistics include Anguilla.

St. Lucia: Independent (Feb. 22, 1979) island state in West Indies; capital, Castries.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 22; priests, 27 (5 dioc., 22 rel.); sem., 4; p.d., 1; bros., 3; srs., 27; bap., 3,135; Caths., 100,000; tot. pop., 120,000.

St. Pierre and Miquelon: French overseas territory, islands near the southwest coast of Newfoundland. Catholicism was introduced about 1689.

V.a., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 3; priests, 4 (rel.); srs., 14; bap., 72; Caths., 6,250; tot. pop., 6,332.

St. Vincent: Independent State in West Indies; capital, Kingstown. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Bridgetown-Kingstown diocese, Barbados.

Parishes, 5; priests, 5 (rel.); bros., 5; srs., 11; bap., 247; Caths., 13,000; tot. pop., 100,000 (1979).

Samoa, American: Unincorporated U.S. territory in southwestern Pacific, consisting of six small islands; capital, Fagotogo on the Island of Tutuila. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Samoa and Tokelau diocese, Samoa.

Parishes, 5; priests, 4 (rel.); bros., 8; srs., 16; bap., 231; Caths., 5,000; tot. pop., 30,000.

Samoa, Western: Independent state in the southwestern Pacific; capital, Apia. Catholic missionary work began in 1845. Most of the missions now in operation were established by 1870 when the Catholic population numbered about 5,000. Additional progress was made in missionary work from 1896. The first Samoan priest was ordained in 1892. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; card., 1; parishes, 18; priests, 36 (11 dioc., 25 rel.); sem., 19; bros., 29; srs., 106; bap., 1,219; Caths., 32,000 (20.9%); tot. pop., 153,000.

San Marino: Republic, a 24-square-mile enclave in northeastern Italy; capital, San Marino. The date of initial evangelization is not known, but a diocese was established by the end of the third century. Ecclesiastically, it forms part of the diocese of San Marino-Montefeltro in Italy. San Marino is represented by a minister at Vatican City.

Parishes, 12; priests, 27 (13 dioc., 14 rel.); bro., 1; srs., 35; bap., 205; Caths., 19,000 (95%); tot. pop., 20,000.

Sao Tome and Principe: Independent republic (July 12, 1975), consisting of two islands off the western coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea; former Portuguese territory; capital Sao Tome. Evangelization was begun by the Portuguese who discovered the islands in 1471-72. The Sao Tome diocese was established in 1534.

Dioc., 1; parishes, 12; priests, 8 (1 dioc., 7 rel.); bros., 1; srs., 16; bap., 2,673; Caths., 70,000 (85%); tot. pop., 83,000 (1979).

Saudi Arabia: Monarchy occupying four-fifths of Arabian peninsula; capital, Riyadh (Taif, summer capital). Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Priests, 7 (rel.); srs., 2; bap., 87; Caths., 10,000; tot. pop., 9,522,000 (1979).

Scotland: Part of the United Kingdom, in the northern British Isles; capital, Edinburgh. Christianity was introduced by the early years of the fifth century. The arrival of St. Columba and his monks in 563 inaugurated a new era of evangelization which reached into remote areas by the end of the sixth century. He was extremely influential in determining the character of the Celtic Church, which was tribal, monastic, and in union with Rome. Considerable disruption of church activity resulted from Scandinavian invasions in the late eighth and ninth centuries. By 1153 the Scottish Church took a turn away from its insularity and was drawn into closer contact with the European community. Anglo-Saxon religious and political relations, complicated by rivalries between princes and ecclesiastical superiors, were not always the happiest. Religious orders expanded greatly in the 12th century. From shortly after the Norman Conquest of England to 1560 the Church suffered adverse effects from the Hundred Years' War, the Black Death, the Western Schism and other developments. In 1560 parliament abrogated papal supremacy over the Church in Scotland and committed the country to Protestantism in 1567. The Catholic Church was proscribed, to remain that way for more than 200 years, and the hierarchy was disbanded. Defections made the Church a minority religion from that time on. Presbyterian church government was ratified in 1690. Priests launched the Scottish Mission in 1653, incorporating themselves as a mission body under a prefect apostolic and working underground to serve the faithful in much the same way their confreres did in England. About 100 heather priests, trained in clandestine places in the heather country, were ordained by the early 19th century. Catholics got some relief from legal disabilities in 1793 and more later. Many left the country about that time. Some of their numbers were filled subsequently by immigrants from Ireland. The hierarchy was restored in 1878. Scotland, though predominantly Protestant, has a better record for tolerance than Northern Ireland.

Archd., 2; dioc., 6; card., 1; abp., 1; bp., 10; parishes, 474; priests, 1,077 (817 dioc., 260 rel.); sem., 137; bros., 140; srs., 1,285; Caths., 828,723 (15.9%); tot. pop., 5,200,000.

Senegal: Republic in western Africa; capital, Dakar. The country had its first contact with Catholicism through the Portuguese some time after 1460. Some incidental missionary work was done by Jesuits and Capuchins in the 16th and 17th centuries. A vicariate for the area was placed in charge of the Holy Ghost Fathers in 1779. More effective evangelization efforts were accomplished after the Senegambia vicariate was organized in 1863. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Senegal maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; p.a., 1; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 4 (nat.); parishes, 55; priests, 197 (44 dioc., 153 rel.); sem., 62; bros., 153; srs., 642; bap., 7,587; Caths., 217,471 (4%); tot. pop., 5,500,000.

Seychelles, Republic of: Independent (1976) group of 92 islands in the Indian Ocean 970 miles east of Kenya; capital, Victoria on Mahe. Catholicism was introduced in the 18th century. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1852. All education in the islands was conducted under Catholic auspices until 1954. Seychelles has an apostolic delegate (pro-nuncio to Kenya).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 17; priests, 22 (8 dioc., 14 rel.); bros., 13; srs., 60; bap., 1,601; Caths., 61,610; tot. pop., 64,000.

Sierra Leone: Republic, member of the British Commonwealth, on the western coast of Africa; capital, Freetown. Catholicism was introduced in 1858. Members of the African Missions Society, the first Catholic missionaries in the area, were joined by Holy Ghost Fathers in 1864. Protestant missionaries were active in the area before their Catholic counterparts. Educational work had a major part in Catholic endeavor. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Sierra Leone has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; abp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 14; priests, 100 (13 dioc., 87 rel.); sem., 24; bros., 16; srs., 88; bap., 2,903; Caths., 59,033 (1.7%); tot. pop., 3,470,000.

Singapore: Independent island republic off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula; member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Singapore. Christianity was introduced in the area by Portuguese colonists about 1511. Singapore was founded in 1819; the first parish church was built in 1846. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1981.

Archd., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 24; priests, 90 (59 dioc., 31 rel.); sem., 9; bros., 65; srs., 246; bap., 2,990; Caths., 85,380 (3.5%); tot. pop., 2,400,000.

Solomon Islands: Independent (July 7, 1978) island group in Oceania; capital, Honiara, on Guadalcanal. Evangelization of the Southern Solomons, begun earlier but interrupted because of violence against them, was resumed by the Marists in 1898. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1912. A similar jurisdiction was set up for the Western Solomons in 1959. World War II caused a great deal of damage to mission installations.

Catholic statistics for the Northern Solomons, where Catholic missionary work started in 1899 and a vicariate was set up in 1930, are included in those reported for Papua New Guinea. The area has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 24; priests, 36 (6 dioc., 30 rel.); sem., 12; bros., 28; srs., 121; bap., 1,837; Caths., 46,200; tot. pop., 251,831.

Somalia: Republic on the eastern coast of Africa; capital, Mogadishu. The country has been Moslem for centuries. Pastoral activity has been confined to immigrants. Schools and hospitals were nationalized in 1972, resulting in the departure of some foreign missionaries. Somalia has an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 6 (rel.); bros., 2; srs., 68; bap., 14; Caths., 2,100 (.1%); tot. pop., 3,540,000.

South Africa: Republic in the southern part of Africa; capitals, Cape Town (legislative) and Pretoria (administrative). Christianity was introduced by the Portuguese who discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1498. Boers, who founded Cape Town in 1652, expelled Catholics from the region. There was no Catholic missionary activity from that time until the 19th century. After a period of British opposition, a bishop established residence in 1837 and evangelization got underway thereafter among the Bantus and white immigrants. In recent years church authorities have strongly protested the white supremacy policy of apartheid which seriously infringes the human rights of the native blacks and impedes the Church from carrying out its pastoral, educational and social service functions. The hierarchy was established in 1951. South Africa has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 4; dioc., 18; abb., 1; p.a., 3; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 20; parishes, 524; priests, 1,101 (285 dioc., 816 rel.); sem., 71; p.d., 44; bros., 404; srs., 4,124; bap., 70,093; Caths., 1,986,770 (7%); tot. pop., 28,480,000.

Spain: Nominal monarchy on the Iberian peninsula in southwestern Europe; capital, Madrid. Christians were on the peninsula by 200; some of them suffered martyrdom during persecutions of the third century. A council held in Elvira about 304/6 enacted the first legislation on clerical celibacy in the West. Vandals invaded the peninsula in the fifth century, bringing with them an Arian brand of Christianity which they retained until their conversion following the baptism of their king Reccared, in 589. One of the significant developments of the seventh century was the establishment of Toledo as the primatial see. The Visigoth kingdom lasted to the time of the Arab invasion, 711-14. The Church survived under Moslem rule but experienced some doctrinal and disciplinary irregularities as well as harassment. Reconquest of most of the peninsula was accomplished by 1248; unification was achieved during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. The discoveries of Columbus and other explorers ushered in an era of colonial expansion in which Spain became one of the greatest mission-sending countries in history. In 1492, in repetition of anti-Semitic actions of 694, the expulsion of unbaptized Jews was decreed, leading to mass baptisms but a questionable number of real conversions in 1502. (The Jewish minority numbered about 165,000.) Activity by the Inquisition followed. Spain was not seriously affected by the Reformation. Ecclesiastical decline set in about 1650. Anti-Church actions authorized by a constitution enacted in 1812 resulted in the suppression of religious and other encroachments on the leaders, people and goods of the Church. Political, religious and cultural turmoil recurred during the 19th century and into the 20th. A revolutionary republic was proclaimed in 1931, triggering a series of developments which led to civil war from 1936 to 1939. During the conflict, which pitted leftist Loyalists against the forces of Francisco Franco, 6,632 priests and religious and an unknown number of lay persons perished in addition to thousands of victims of combat. One-man, one-party rule, established after the civil war and with rigid control policies with respect to personal liberties and social and economic issues, continued for more than 35 years before giving way after the death of Franco to democratic reforms. The Catholic Church, long the established religion, was disestablished under a new constitution providing guarantees of freedom for other religions as well. Disestablishment was ratified with modifications of a 1976 revision of the earlier concordat of 1953. Spain maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 13; dioc., 52; card., 4; abp., 9; bp., 60; parishes, 21,414; priests, 33,656 (22,792 dioc., 10,864 rel.); sem., 2,803; p.d., 5; bros., 8,005; srs., 83,177; bap., 633,749; Caths., 36,254,000 (98.6%); tot. pop., 36,780,000 (1979, except jurisdictions, hierarchy).

Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon): Independent socialist republic, island southeast of India; capital, Colombo. Effective evangelization began in 1543 and made great progress by the middle of the 17th century. The Church was seriously hampered during the Dutch period from about 1650 to 1795. Anti-Catholic laws were repealed by the British in 1806. The hierarchy was established in 1886. Leftist governments and other factors have worked against the Church since the country became independent in 1948. The high percentage of indigenous clergy and religious has been of great advantage to the Church. Sri Lanka maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 7; p.a., 1; card., 1 (nat.);

abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 9 (nat.); parishes, 306; priests, 544 (346 dioc., 198 rel.); sem., 193; p.d., 3; bros., 298; srs., 2,261; bap., 27,627; Caths., 1,023,071 (7%); tot. pop., 14,640,000.

Sudan: Republic in northeastern Africa, the largest country on the continent; capital, Khartoum. Christianity was introduced from Egypt and gained acceptance in the sixth century. Under Arab rule, it was eliminated in the northern region. No Christians were in the country in 1600. Evangelization attempts begun in the 19th century in the south yielded hard-won results. By 1931 there were nearly 40,000 Catholics there, and considerable progress was made by missionaries after that time. In 1957, a year after the republic was established, Catholic schools were nationalized. An act restrictive of religious freedom went into effect in 1962, resulting in the harassment and expulsion of foreign missionaries. By 1964 all but a few Sudanese missionaries had been forced out of the southern region. The northern area, where Islam predominates, is impervious to Christian influence. Late in 1971 some missionaries were allowed to return to work in the South. Southern Sudan was granted regional autonomy within a unified country in March, 1972, thus ending often bitter fighting between the North and South dating back to 1955. The hierarchy was established in 1974. Sudan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 5; abp., 3 (2 nat.); bp., 6 (nat.); parishes, 82; priests, 144 (47 dioc., 97 rel.); sem., 37, p.d., 1; bros., 44; srs., 207; bap., 14,861; Caths., 847,496 (4.6%); tot. pop., 18,167,000.

Suriname (formerly Dutch Guiana): Independent (Nov. 25, 1975) state in northern South America; capital, Paramaribo, Catholicism was introduced in 1683. Evangelization began in 1817.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 9; priests, 38 (3 dioc., 35 rel.); sem., 2; p.d., 1; bros., 35; srs., 104; bap., 2,602; Caths., 76,000 (19.5%); tot. pop . 404,000.

Swaziland: Constitutional monarchy in southern Africa; almost totally surrounded by the Republic of South Africa; capital, Mbabane. Missionary work was entrusted to the Servites in 1913. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1923. The hierarchy was established in 1951. Swaziland has an apostolic delegate (to Southern Africa).

Dioc., 1; priests, 37 (4 dioc., 33 rel.); sem., 4; bros., 10; srs., 133; bap., 838; Caths., 36,000 (6.7%); tot. pop., 540,000.

Sweden: Kingdom in northwestern Europe; capital, Stockholm. Christianity was introduced by St. Ansgar, a Frankish monk, in 829/30. The Church became well established in the 12th century and was a major influence at the end of the Middle Ages. Political and other factors favored the introduction and spread of the Lutheran Church which became the state religion in 1560. The Augsburg Confession of 1530 was accepted by the government; all relations with Rome, in the country since the 12th century, were severed; monasteries were suppressed; the very presence of Catholics in the country was forbidden in 1617. A decree of tolerance for foreign Catholics was issued about 1781. Two years later a vicariate apostolic was organized for the country. In 1873 Swedes were given the legal right to leave the Lutheran Church and join another Christian church. (Membership in the Lutheran Church is presumed by law unless notice is given of membership in another church.) In 1923 there were only 11 priests and five churches in the country. Since 1952 Catholics have enjoyed almost complete religious freedom. The hierarchy was re-established in 1953. Hindrances to growth of the Church are the strongly entrenched established church, limited resources, a clergy shortage and the size of the country. Sweden has an apostolic delegate (to Scandinavia).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 30; priests, 99 (31 dioc., 68 rel.); sem., 1; bros., 7; srs., 235; bap., 827; Caths., 91,856; (1.1%); tot. pop., 8,304,000.

Switzerland: Republic in central Europe; capital, Bern. Christianity was introduced in the fourth century or earlier and was established on a firm footing before the barbarian invasions of the sixth century. Constance, established as a diocese in the seventh century, was a stronghold of the faith against the pagan Alamanni, in particular, who were not converted until some time in the ninth century. During this period of struggle with the barbarians, a number of monasteries of great influence were established. The Reformation in Switzerland was triggered by Zwingli in 1519 and furthered by him at Zurich until his death in battle against the Catholic cantons in 1531. Calvin set in motion the forces that made Geneva the international capital of the Reformation and transformed it into a theocracy. Catholics mobilized a Counter-Reformation in 1570, six years after Calvin's death. Struggle between Protestant and Catholic cantons was a fact of Swiss life for several hundred years. The Helvetic Constitution enacted at the turn of the 19th century embodied anti-Catholic measures and consequences, among them the dissolution of 130 monasteries. The Church was reorganized later in the century to meet the threats of liberalism, radicalism and the Kulturkampf. In the process, the Church, even though on the defensive, gained the strength and cohesion that characterizes it to the present time. The six dioceses in the country are immediately subject to the Holy See. In 1973, constitutional articles banning Jesuits from the country and prohibiting the establishment of convents and monasteries were repealed. There is

a papal nuncio to Switzerland, but Switzerland does not have a diplomatic officer accredited to Vatican City.

Dioc., 6; abb., 2; bp., 9; parishes, 1,726; priests, 4,189 (2,622 dioc., 1,567 rel.); sem., 175; p.d., 8; bros., 368; srs., 9,323; bap., 36,105; Caths., 3,244,449 (48.4%); tot. pop., 6,690,000.

Syria: Arab republic in southwest Asia; capital, Damascus. Christian communities were formed in apostolic times. It is believed that St. Peter established a see at Antioch before going to Rome. Damascus became a center of influence. The area was the place of great men and great events in the early history of the Church. Monasticism developed there in the fourth century. So did the Monophysite and Monothelite heresies to which portions of the Church succumbed. Byzantine Syrians who remained in communion with Rome were given the name Melkites. Christians of various persuasions — Jacobites, Orthodox and Melkites — were subject to various degrees of harassment from the Arabs who took over in 638 and from the Ottoman Turks who isolated the country and remained in control from 1516 to the end of World War II. Syria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

There are 19 ecclesiastical jurisdictions in Syria serving the following rites: Armenian (1 archdiocese, 1 diocese); Chaldean (1 diocese); Roman (1 vicariate apostolic); Maronite (1 patriarchate, whose patriarch resides in Lebanon, 2 archdioceses and 1 diocese); Greek Melkite (1 patriarchate, 5 archdioceses); Syrian (1 patriarchate, whose patriarch resides in Lebanon, 4 archdioceses). Catholics, 226,000 (2.8%); tot. pop., 8,090,000 (1979).

Taiwan (Formosa): Location of the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China, an island 100 miles off the southern coast of mainland China; capital, Taipei. Attempts to introduce Christianity in the 17th century were unsuccessful. Evangelization in the 19th century resulted in some 1,300 converts in 1895. Missionary endeavor was hampered by the Japanese who occupied the island following the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95. Nine thousand Catholics were reported in 1938. Great progress was made in missionary endeavor among the Chinese who emigrated to the island following the Communist take-over of the mainland in 1949. The hierarchy was established in 1952. Nationalist China maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1; bp., 8; parishes, 517; priests, 733 (205 dioc., 528 rel.); sem., 62; bros., 98; srs., 1,151; bap., 4,914; Caths., 275,156 (1.6%); tot. pop., 16,771,379.

Tanzania: Republic (consisting of former Tanganyika on the eastern coast of Africa and former Zanzibar, an island group off the eastern coast); capital, Dar es Salaam (future capital, Dodoma). The first Catholic mission in the former Tanganyikan portion of the republic was manned by Holy Ghost Fathers in 1868. The hierarchy was established there in 1953. Zanzibar was the landing place of Augustinians with the Portuguese in 1499. Some evangelization was attempted between then and 1698 when the Arabs expelled all priests from the territory. There was no Catholic missionary activity from then until the 1860's. The Holy Ghost Fathers arrived in 1863 and were entrusted with the mission in 1872. Zanzibar was important as a point of departure for missionaries to Tanganyika, Kenya and other places in East Africa. A vicariate for Zanzibar was set up in 1906. Tanzania maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 23; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 23 (21 nat.); parishes, 597; priests, 1,298 (652 dioc., 646 rel.); sem., 387; p.d., 1; bros., 366; srs., 3,343; bap., 147,894; Caths., 3,490,621 (19.4%); tot. pop., 17,980,000.

Thailand (Siam): Constitutional monarchy in southeastern Asia; capital, Bangkok. The first Christians in the region were Portuguese traders who arrived early in the 16th century. A number of missionaries began arriving in 1554 but pastoral care was confined mostly to the Portuguese until the 1660's. Evangelization of the natives got underway from about that time. A seminary was organized in 1665, a vicariate was set up four years later, and a point of departure was established for missionaries to Tonkin, Cochin China and China. Persecution and death for some of the missionaries ended evangelization efforts in 1688. It was resumed, however, and made progress from 1824 onwards. In 1881 missionaries were sent from Siam to neighboring Laos. The hierarchy was established in 1965. Thailand maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 8; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 8 (7 nat.); parishes, 160; priests, 358 (142 dioc., 216 rel.); sem., 153; bros., 126; srs., 1,159; bap., 6,390; Caths., 191,909 (.4%); tot. pop., 44,578,738.

Tibet: Autonomous region of China in eastern Asia, north of the Himalayas; capital, Lhasa. Christian contact and evangelization attempts have been almost fruitless. Some 1,200 Catholics were reported in Tibet about 1950. Syrians visited the area in the seventh century and evangelization attempts were made by Jesuits, 1624-35 and later, Capuchins, 1707-45, and others afterwards. They all met resistance and some met death. Missionaries do not have access to the country.

Tot. pop., 2,000,000.

Timor, Eastern: Former Portuguese overseas province in the Malay archipelago; annexed by Indonesia in 1976.

Dioc., 1; priests, 25 (18 dioc., 7 rel.); bros., 4; srs., 36; Caths., 213,000; tot. pop., 740,000.

Togo: Republic on the western coast of Africa; capital, Lome. The first Catholic missionaries in the area, where slave raiders operated for nearly 200 years, were members of the African Missions Society who arrived in 1563. They were followed by Divine Word Missionaries in 1914, when a prefecture apostolic was organized. At that time the Catholic population numbered about 19,000. The African Missionaries returned after their German predecessors were deported following World War I. The first native priest was ordained in 1922. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1981.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (nat.); parishes, 65; priests, 161 (64 dioc., 97 rel.); sem., 53; bros., 44; srs., 272; bap., 18,063; Caths., 520,445 (20.9%); tot. pop., 2,491,820.

Tokelau Islands: Pacific islands administered by New Zealand. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Samoa and Tokelau diocese, Western Samoa.

Caths., 200; tot. pop., 2,000.

Tonga: Polynesian monarchy in the southwestern Pacific, consisting of about 150 islands, member of the British Commonwealth; capital Nuku'alofa. Marists started missionary work in 1842, some years after Protestants had begun evangelization. By 1880 the Catholic population numbered about 1,700. A vicariate was organized in 1937. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat); parishes, 13; priests, 25 (9 dioc., 16 rel.); sem., 10; bros., 3; srs., 39; bap., 565; Caths., 14,936 (16%); tot. pop., 93,000.

Transkei: Independent (Oct. 26, 1976) state carved out of South Africa; capital, Umtata. Statistics included in South Africa.

Trinidad and Tobago: Independent nation, consisting of two islands in the Caribbean, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Port-of-Spain. The first Catholic church in Trinidad was built in 1591, years after several missionary ventures had been launched and a number of missionaries killed. Capuchins were there from 1618 until about 1802. Missionary work continued after the British gained control early in the 19th century. Cordial relations have existed between the Church and state, both of which have manifested their desire for the development of native clergy. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1978.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 61; priests, 115 (23 dioc., 92 rel.); sem., 8; p.d., 1; bros., 26; srs., 194; bap., 8,593; Caths., 370,000 (33%); tot. pop., 1,120,000.

Tunisia: Republic on the northern coast of Africa; capital, Tunis. There were few Christians in the territory until the 19th century. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1843 and the Carthage archdiocese was established in 1884. The Catholic population in 1892 consisted of most of the approximately 50,000 Europeans in the country. When Tunis became a republic in 1956, most of the Europeans left the country. The Holy See and the Tunisian government concluded an agreement in 1964 which changed the Carthage archdiocese into a prelacy and handed over some ecclesiastical property to the republic. A considerable number of Moslem students are in Catholic schools, but the number of Moslem converts to the Church has been small. Tunisia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Prel., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 24; priests, 64 (26 dioc., 38 rel.); p.d., 1; bros., 19; srs., 262; bap., 58; Caths., 18,000 (.3%); tot. pop., 6,080,000. (1979).

Turkey: Republic in Asia Minor and southeastern Europe, capital, Ankara. Christian communities were established in apostolic times, as attested in the Acts of the Apostles, some of the Epistles of St. Paul, and Revelation. The territory was the scene of heresies and ecumenical councils, the place of residence of Fathers of the Church, the area in which ecclesiastical organization reached the dimensions of more than 450 sees in the middle of the seventh century. The region remained generally Byzantine except for the period of the Latin occupation of Constantinople from 1204 to 1261, but was conquered by the Ottoman Turks in 1453 and remained under their domination until establishment of the republic in 1923. Christians, always a minority, numbered more Orthodox than Latins; they were all under some restriction during the Ottoman period. They suffered persecution in the 19th and 20th centuries, the Armenians being the most numerous victims. Turkey is overwhelmingly Moslem. Catholics are tolerated to a degree. Turkey maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1 (Cilicia for the Armenians, the patriarch resides in Lebanon); archd., 2; dioc., 2; v.a., 2; mission "sui juris," 1; ap. ex., 1; Caths., 20,000; tot. pop., 43,210,000.

Tuvalu (Ellice Islands): Independent island nation in Oceania. Statistics included in Kiribati.

Turks and Caicos Islands: British possession in West Indies; capital, Grand Turk. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Nassau diocese, Bahamas.

Caths., 100; tot. pop., 8,000 (1979).

Uganda: Republic in eastern Africa, member of the British Commonwealth; capital, Kampala. The White Fathers were the first Catholic missionaries, starting in 1879. Persecution broke out from 1885 to 1887, taking a toll of 22 Catholic martyrs, who were canonized in 1964, and a number of Anglican victims. (Pope Paul honored all those who died for the faith during a visit to Kampala in 1969.) By 1888, there were more than 8,000

Catholics. Evangelization was resumed in 1894, after being interrupted by war, and proceeded thereafter. The first native African bishop was ordained in 1939. The hierarchy was established in 1953. The Church was suppressed during the erratic regime of Pres. Idi-Amin, who was deposed in the spring of 1979. Uganda maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 13; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 13 (11 nat.); parishes, 301; priests, 809 (459 dioc., 350 rel.); sem., 629; p.d., 1; bros., 307; srs., 2,182; bap., 199,933; Caths., 4,659,211 (35.2%); tot. pop., 13,225,000.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Union of 15 Soviet Socialist Republics in northern Eurasia, from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific; Russian capital: Moscow. The Orthodox Church has been predominant in Russian history. It developed from the Byzantine Church before 1064. Some of its members subsequently established communion with Rome as the result of reunion movements but most of them remained Orthodox. The government has always retained some kind of general or particular control of this church. Latins, always a minority, had a little more freedom. From the beginning of the Communist government in 1917, all churches of whatever kind — including Jews and Moslems — became the targets of official campaigns designed to negate their influence on society and/or to eliminate them entirely. An accurate assessment of the situation of the Catholic Church in Russia is difficult to make. Its dimensions, however, can be gauged from the findings of a team of research specialists made public by the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives in 1964. It was reported: "The fate of the Catholic Church in the USSR and countries occupied by the Russians from 1917 to 1959 shows the following: (a) the number killed: 55 bishops; 12,800 priests and monks; 2.5 million Catholic believers; (b) imprisoned or deported: 199 bishops; 32,000 priests and 10 million believers; (c) 15,700 priests were forced to abandon their priesthood and accept other jobs; and (d) a large number of seminaries and religious communities were dissolved; 1,600 monasteries were nationalized, 31,779 churches were closed. 400 newspapers were prohibited, and all Catholic organizations were dissolved." Several Latin Rite churches are open; e.g., in Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa and Tiflis. An American chaplain is stationed in Moscow to serve Catholics at the U.S. embassy there. Recent reports indicate that, despite repression and attempts at Sovietization, the strongholds of Catholicism in the USSR are Lithuania (incorporated in the USSR in 1940, together with Estonia and Latvia) and the Ukraine.

Ecclesiastical jurisdictions, 21 (including 7 in Lithuania, 2 in Latvia, 1 in Estonia); card., 1 (Cardinal Slipyi of the Ukraine, living in Rome since his release in 1963 from 18 years' imprisonment); bp., 8 (apostolic administrators or auxiliaries; four are impeded or exiled; 1 bishop was ordained in 1972, Valerians Zondaks, titular bishop of Tabaicara and auxiliary to the apostolic administrator of Riga and Liepaja, Latvia); tot. pop., 262,400,000. No Catholic statistics are available.

United Arab Emirates: Independent state along Persian Gulf; capital, Abu Dhabi.

V.a., 1; bp., 1; priests, 7 (2 dioc., 5 rel.); srs., 32; bap., 380; Caths., 16,000; tot. pop., 710,000 (1979).

United States: See Catholic History in the United States, Statistics of the Church in the United States.

Upper Volta: Republic inland in western Africa; capital, Ouagadougou. White Fathers started the first missions in 1900 and 1901. White Sisters began work in 1911. A minor and a major seminary were established in 1926 and 1942, respectively. The first native bishop in modern times from West Africa was ordained in 1956 and the first cardinal created in 1965. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Upper Volta established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1973.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 8 (nat.); parishes, 98; priests, 390 (150 dioc., 240 rel.); sem., 78; bros., 145; srs., 614; bap., 20,564; Caths., 480,928 (7.3%); tot. pop., 6,554,000.

Uruguay: Republic (called the Eastern Republic of Uruguay) on the southeast coast of South America; capital, Montevideo. The Spanish established a settlement in 1624 and evangelization followed. Missionaries followed the reduction pattern to reach the Indians, form them in the faith and train them in agriculture, husbandry, other useful arts, and the experience of managing property and living in community. Montevideo was made a diocese in 1878. The constitution of 1830 made Catholicism the religion of the state and subsidized some of its activities, principally the missions to the Indians. Separation of Church and state was provided for in the constitution of 1917. Uruguay maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 9; abp., 1; bp., 10; parishes, 224; priests, 555 (189 dioc., 366 rel.); sem., 42; p.d., 12; bros., 168; srs., 1,548; bap., 42,661; Caths., 2,236,200 (78.6%); tot. pop., 2,843,323.

Vanuatu (New Hebrides): Independent (July 29, 1980) island group in the southwest Pacific, about 500 miles west of Fiji; formerly under joint British-French administration; capital, Vila. Effective, though slow, evangelization by Catholic missionaries began about 1887. A vicariate apostolic was set up in 1904. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 17; priests, 26 (2 dioc., 24 rel.); sem., 4; bros., 12; srs., 61; bap.,

712; Caths., 16,725; tot. pop., Caths., 112,596.

Vatican City: See separate entry.

Venezuela: Republic in northern South America; capital, Caracas. Evangelization began in 1513-14 and involved members of a number of religious orders who worked in assigned territories, developing missions into pueblos or towns and villages of Indian converts. Nearly 350 towns originated as missions. Fifty-four missionaries met death by violence from the start of missionary work until 1817. Missionary work was seriously hindered during the wars of independence in the second decade of the 19th century and continued in decline through the rest of the century as dictator followed dictator in a period of political turbulence. Restoration of the missions got underway in 1922. The first diocese was established in 1531. Most of the bishops have been native Venezuelans. The first diocesan synod was held in 1574. Church-state relations are regulated by an agreement concluded with the Holy See in 1964. Venezuela maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 6; dioc., 18; v.a., 4; card., 1; abp., 6; bp., 28; parishes, 967; priests, 1,986 (817 dioc., 1,169 rel.); sem., 221; p.d., 23; bros., 354; srs., 4,060; bap., 341,699; Caths., 13,071,413 (92.4%); tot. pop., 14,139,379.

Vietnam: Country in southeastern Asia, reunited officially July 2, 1976, as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; capital, Hanoi. Previously, from 1954, partitioned into the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Vietnam in the North (capital, Hanoi) and the Republic of Vietnam in the South (capital, Saigon). Catholicism was introduced in 1533 but missionary work was intermittent until 1615 when Jesuits arrived to stay. One hundred thousand Catholics were reported in 1639. Two vicariates were organized in 1659. A seminary was set up in 1666 and two native priests were ordained two years later. A congregation of native women religious formed in 1670 is still active. Severe persecution broke out in 1698, three times in the 18th century, and again in the 19th. Between 100,000 and 300,000 persons suffered in some way from persecution during the 50 years before 1883 when the French moved in to secure religious liberty for the Catholics. Most of the 117 beatified Martyrs of Vietnam were killed during this 50-year period. After the French were forced out of Vietnam in 1954, the country was partitioned at the 17th parallel. The North went Communist and the Viet Cong, joined by North Vietnamese regular army troops in 1964, fought to gain control of the South. In 1954 there were approximately 1,114,000 Catholics in the North and 480,000 in the South. More than 650,000 fled to the South to avoid the government repression that silenced the Church in the North. In South Vietnam, the Church continued to develop during the war years. Fragmentary reports about the status of the Church since the end of the war in 1975 have been ominous. Freedom of religious belief and practice was promised by the Revolutionary Government in May, 1975, shortly after its capture of Saigon (Ho Chi Min City). The hierarchy was established in 1960. The apostolic delegation, formerly in Saigon, was transferred to Hanoi in 1976; it is presently vacant.

Archd., 3; dioc., 22; card., 1 (1979); abp., 3; bp., 33. No statistics are available. There were 2,749,475 Catholics (6.4% of the total population) in 1974. Pop., 47,872,000.

Virgin Islands: Organized unincorporated U.S. territory, about 34 miles east of Puerto Rico; capital, Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas (one of the three principal islands). The islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493 and named for St. Ursula and her virgin companions. Missionaries began evangelization in the 16th century. A church on St. Croix dates from about 1660; another, on St. Thomas, from 1774. The Baltimore archdiocese had jurisdiction over the islands from 1804 to 1820 when it was passed on to the first of several places in the Caribbean area. Some trouble arose over a pastoral appointment in the 19th century, resulting in a small schism. The Redemptorists took over pastoral care in 1858; normal conditions have prevailed since.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 6; priests, 14 (1 dioc., 13 rel.); bros., 2; srs., 18; bap., 767; Caths., 27,300; tot. pop., 110,000.

Wales: Part of the United Kingdom, on the western part of the island of Great Britain. Celtic missionaries completed evangelization by the end of the sixth century, the climax of what has been called the age of saints. Welsh Christianity received its distinctive Celtic character at this time. Some conflict developed when attempts were made — and proved successful later — to place the Welsh Church under the jurisdiction of Canterbury; the Welsh opted for direct contact with Rome. The Church made progress despite the depredations of Norsemen in the eighth and ninth centuries. Norman infiltration occurred near the middle of the 12th century, resulting in a century-long effort to establish territorial dioceses and parishes to replace the Celtic organizational plan of monastic centers and satellite churches. The Western Schism produced split views and allegiances. Actions of Henry VIII in breaking away from Rome had serious repercussions. Proscription and penal laws crippled the Church, resulted in heavy defections and touched off a 150-year period of repression in which more than 91 persons died for the faith. Methodism prevailed by 1750. Modern Catholicism came to Wales with Irish immigrants in the 19th century, when the number of Welsh Catholics was negligible. Catholic emancipation was granted in 1829. The hierarchy was restored in 1850.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 3; parishes, 172; priests, 321 (180 dioc., 141 rel.); sem., 27; p.d., 1; bros., 25; srs., 648; bap., 3,283; Caths., 149,217 (5.2%); tot. pop., 2,846,106.

Wallis and Futuna Islands: French territory in the southwestern Pacific. Marists, who began evangelizing the islands in 1836-7, were the first Catholic missionaries. The entire populations of the two islands were baptized by the end of 1842 (Wallis) and 1843 (Futuna). The first missionary to the latter island was killed in 1841; he was the first martyr of the Pacific. Most of the priests on the islands are native Polynesians. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 6; priests, 12 (7 dioc., 5 rel.); sem., 2; bros., 7; srs., 50; bap., 359; Caths., 10,549; tot. pop., 10,800.

Western Sahara: Former Spanish overseas province (Spanish Sahara) on the northwestern coast of Africa. Territory is under control of Morocco and Mauritania (1976). Islam is the religion of non-Europeans. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1954 for the European Catholics there.

P.a., 1; parishes, 3; priests, 3 (rel.); Caths., 365.

Yemen: Arab republic in southwestern Arabia; capital, Sana. Christians perished in the first quarter of the sixth century. Moslems have been in control since the seventh century. The state religion is Islam. In 1973, for the first time in 1,400 years, Catholic personnel — priests, religious, lay persons — were invited to work in the country as staff of a government hospital; they were not to engage in proselytizing. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Tot. pop., 7,080,000.

Yemen, Peoples Democratic Republic of: Republic in the southern part of the Arabian peninsula; capitals, Aden and Medina as-Shaab. No Christian community has existed there since the Moslem conquest of the seventh century. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Tot. pop., 1,853,000.

Yugoslavia: Socialist republic in southeastern Europe; capital, Belgrade. Christianity was introduced from the seventh to ninth centuries in the regions which were combined to form the nation after World War I. Since these regions straddled the original line of demarcation for the Western and Eastern Empires (and churches), and since the Reformation had little lasting effect, the Christians are nearly all either Roman Catholics or Byzantines (some in communion with Rome, the majority Orthodox). Yugoslavia was proclaimed a Socialist republic in 1945. Repression of religion became government policy. Between May, 1945, and December, 1950, persecution took the following toll: almost two-thirds of 22 dioceses lost their bishops; about 348 priests were killed; 200 priests were under arrest and in prison; 12 of 18 seminaries were closed; the Catholic press was confiscated; religious instruction was suppressed in all schools; 300 religious houses and institutions were confiscated, and nuns and other religious driven out; all Church property was expropriated; the ministry of priests was severely restricted and subject to government interference; many thousands of the faithful shared the fate of priests and religious in death, imprisonment and slave labor. Cardinal Stepinac, arrested in 1946 and the symbol of the Church under persecution in Yugoslavia, died Feb. 10, 1960. In an agreement signed June 25, 1966, the government recognized the Holy See's spiritual jurisdiction over the Church in the country and guaranteed to bishops the possibility of maintaining contact with Rome in ecclesiastical and religious matters. The Holy See confirmed the principle that the activity of ecclesiastics, in the exercise of priestly functions, must take place within the religious and ecclesiastical sphere, and that abuse of these functions for political ends would be illegal. Less than two months after the agreement was signed, a group of exiled Croatian priests issued a statement in which they accused the Yugoslav government of failing to abide by it. According to others, an improvement was noticeable. Yugoslavia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 8; dioc., 14; a.a., 1; card., 1; abp., 8; bp., 21; parishes, 2,780; priests, 4,177 (2,741 dioc., 1,436 rel.); sem., 514; p.d., 3; bros., 316; srs., 6,394; bap., 86,244; Caths., 6,820,547 (31.1%); tot. pop., 21,881,646.

Zaire (formerly the Congo): Republic in south central Africa; capital, Kinshasa. Christianity was introduced in 1484 and evangelization began about 1490. The first native bishop in black Africa was ordained in 1518. Subsequent missionary work was hindered by faulty methods of instruction and formation, inroads of the slave trade, wars among the tribes, and Portuguese policy based on the patronage system and having all the trappings of anti-clericalism in the 18th and 19th centuries. Modern evangelization started in the second half of the 19th century. The hierarchy was established in 1959. In the civil disorders which followed independence in 1960, some missions and other church installations were abandoned, thousands of people reverted to tribal religions and many priests and religious were killed. Church-state tensions have developed in recent years because of the Church's criticism of the anti-Christian thrust of Pres. Mobutu's "Africanization" policies. Zaire maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 6; dioc., 41; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 6 (nat.); bp., 46 (41 nat.); parishes, 848; priests, 2,675 (697 dioc., 1,978 rel.); sem., 1,169; p.d., 1; bros., 976; srs., 4,157; bap., 334,390;

Caths., 12,413,239 (44.5%); tot. pop., 27,870,000.

Zambia: Republic in central Africa; capital, Lusaka. Portuguese priests did some evangelizing in the 16th and 17th centuries but no results of their work remained in the 19th century. Jesuits began work in the south in the 1880's and White Fathers in the north and east in 1895. Evangelization of the western region began for the first time in 1831. The number of Catholics doubled in the 20 years following World War II. Zambia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 7; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 7 (5 nat.); parishes, 201; priests, 424 (72 dioc., 352 rel.); sem., 99; p.d., 1; bros., 162; srs., 684; bap., 48,747; Caths., 1,583,225 (26.3%); tot. pop., 6,000,000.

Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia): Independent republic (Apr. 18, 1980) in south central Africa; capital, Salisbury. Earlier unsuccessful missionary ventures preceded the introduction of Catholicism in 1879. Missionaries began to make progress after 1893. The hierarchy was established in 1955; the first black bishop was ordained in 1973. In 1969, four years after the government of Ian Smith made a unilateral declaration of independence from England, a new constitution was enacted for the purpose of assuring continued white supremacy over the black majority. Catholic and Protestant prelates in the country protested rigorously against the constitution and related enactments as opposed to human rights of the blacks and restrictive of the Church's freedom to carry out its pastoral, educational and social service functions. The Smith regime was ousted in 1979 after seven years of civil war in which at least 25,000 people were killed. Diplomatic relations with the Vatican were established in 1980.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; p.a., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 5 (2 nat.); parishes, 69; priests, 313 (58 dioc., 255 rel.); sem., 90; p.d., 11 bros., 120; srs., 941; bap., 14,558; Caths., 643,286 (9.5%); tot. pop., 6,771,844.

CATHOLIC WORLD STATISTICS

(Principal sources: Annuario Pontificio, 1981; Statistical Yearbook of the Church, 1978, the latest edition available at press time. Figures from the latter source (as of Dec. 31, 1978), are indicated by an asterisk.)

Patriarchates: 13. Eastern Rites, 8 (Africa, 2; Asia, 6). Roman Rite, 5 (Asia, 2; Europe, 2; West Indies, 1). The West Indies patriarchate has been vacant since 1963.

Archdioceses: 496 (Africa, 52; North and Middle America, 79; South America, 85; Asia, 122; Europe, 143; Oceania, 15). Figure for Asia includes 20 archdioceses in mainland China which have been unoccupied since the Communist take-over.

Dioceses: 1,854 (Africa, 297; North and Middle America, 302; South America, 322; Asia, 349; Europe, 536; Oceania, 48). Figure for Asia includes 92 unoccupied dioceses in mainland China.

Prelatures: 88 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 12; South America, 54; Asia, 13; Europe, 8).

Abbacies: 20 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 1; South America, 2; Asia, 1; Europe, 14; Oceania, 1).

Vicariates Apostolic: 72 (Africa, 14; North and Middle America, 6; South America, 36; Asia, 15; Europe, 1).

Prefectures Apostolic: 59 (Africa, 11; South America, 11; Asia, 37). Figure for Asia includes 29 unoccupied prefectures in mainland China.

Apostolic Administrations: 8 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 2; Asia, 1; Europe, 4).

Missions "Sui Juris": 2 (Asia).

Apostolic Exarchates, Ordinariates: 21 (North and Middle America, 2; South America, 3; Asia, 2; Europe, 13; Oceania, 1).

Military Vicariates: 27 (Africa, 3; North and Middle America, 4; South America, 7; Asia, 2; Europe, 9; Oceania, 2).

Cardinals (as of Sept. 9, 1981): 125 (Africa, 12; North and Middle America, 20; South America, 16; Asia, 10; Europe, 64; Oceania, 3).

Archbishops: 411 (Africa, 48; North and Middle America, 81; South America, 78; Asia, 86; Europe, 103; Oceania, 15). Figures for archbishops and bishops (below) include residential and auxiliary prelates only. Titular archbishops and bishops engaged in other apostolates and retired members of the hierarchy are not included. The total number of archbishops and bishops was 3,775 at the beginning of 1980, according to a report from the Central Statistics Office.

Bishops: 2,395 (Africa, 315; North and Middle America, 475; South America, 507; Asia, 319; Europe, 713; Oceania, 66). See note under archbishops, above.

Priests, Total: 416,329 (Africa, 16,844; North and Middle America, 85,970; South America, 34,893; Asia, 26,168; Europe, 246,916; Oceania, 5,538).*

Priests, Diocesan: 258,451 (Africa, 5,507; North and Middle America, 51,471; South America, 14,613; Asia, 12,719; Europe, 171,285; Oceania, 2,856).*

Priests, Religious: 157,878 (Africa, 11,337; North and Middle America, 34,499; South America, 20,280; Asia, 13,449; Europe, 75,631; Oceania, 2,682).*

Permanent Deacons: 7,161 (Africa, 120; North and Middle America, 5,140; South America, 620; Asia, 52; Europe, 1,174; Oceania, 55).

Brothers: 74,792 (Africa, 5,248; North and Middle America, 16,292; South America, 7,455; Asia, 6,255; Europe, 36,347; Oceania, 3,195).*

Sisters: 937,600 (Africa, 34,624; North and Middle America, 194,181; South America, 88,109; Asia, 80,801; Europe, 523,587; Oceania, 16,298).

Seminarians: 62,670 (Africa, 5,636; North and Middle America, 13,491; South America, 8,520; Asia, 11,337; Europe, 22,902; Oceania, 784). Figures are for diocesan (40,978) and religious order (21,692) major seminarians.*

Baptisms: 16,979,094 (Africa, 1,952,986; North and Middle America, 3,936,434; South America, 5,366,641; Asia, 1,897,571; Europe, 3,699,689; Oceania, 125,773).*

Catholic Population: 749,430,000 (17.8 per cent of the total world population of 4,220,362,000). Africa, 54,759,000 (12.4 percent; total population, 442,782,000). North and Middle America, 156,758,000 (43.8 per cent; total population, 357,830,000). South America, 207,762,000 (90.7 per cent; total population 229,132,000). Asia, 58,174,000 (2.3 per cent; total population, 2,495,063,000). Europe, 266,361,000 (39.6 per cent; total population, 673,360,000). Oceania, 5,616,000 (25.3 per cent; total population, 22,195,000).*

COMMUNISM

The substantive principles of modern Communism, a theory and system of economics and social organization, were stated about the middle of the 19th century by Karl Marx, author of *The Communist Manifesto* and, with Friedrich Engels, *Das Kapital*.

The elements of Communist ideology include: radical materialism; dialectical determinism; the inevitability of class struggle, tablishment of a worldwide classless society; common ownership of productive and other goods; the subordination of all persons and institutions to the dictatorship of the collectivity; denial of the rights, dignity and liberty of persons; militant atheism and hostility to religion; utilitarian morality.

Communism in theory and practice has been the subject of many papal documents and statements. Pius IX condemned it in 1846. Leo XIII dealt with it at length in the encyclicals *Quod Apostolici Muneris* in 1878 and *Rerum Novarum* in 1891. Pius XI wrote on the same subject in the encyclicals *Quadragesimo Anno* in 1931 and *Divini Redemptoris* in 1937.

During the pontificate of Paul VI, Vatican diplomats have held talks and conducted negotiations with officials of Communist governments in Eastern Europe in efforts to improve the status of the Church, especially in Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland. Results have been partially to the good, particularly with respect to the appointment of several bishops as heads of long-vacant dioceses. Otherwise, negotiations have not substantially eased government suppression of religion.

FRANCISCAN MISSIONS

The 21 Franciscan missions of Upper California were established during the 54-year period from 1769 to 1822. Located along the old El Camino Real, or King's Highway, they extended from San Diego to San Francisco and were the centers of Indian civilization, Christianity and industry in the early history of the state.

Fray Junipero Serra was the great pioneer of the missions of Upper California. He and his successor as superior of the work, Fray Fermin Lasuen, each directed the establishment of nine missions. One hundred and 46 priests of the Order of Friars Minor, most of them Spaniards, labored in the region from 1769 to 1845; 67 of them died at their posts, two as martyrs. The regular time of mission service was 10 years.

The missions were secularized by the Mexican government in the 1830's but were subsequently restored to the Church by the US government. They are now variously used as the sites of parish churches, a university, houses of study and museums.

The names of the missions and the order of their establishment were as follows:

San Diego de Alcala, San Carlos Borromeo (El Carmelo), San Antonio de Padua, San Gabriel Arcangel, San Luis Obispo de Tolosa, San Francisco de Asis (Dolores), San Juan Capistrano;

Santa Clara de Asis, San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, La Purisima Concepcion de Maria Santisima, Santa Cruz, Nuestra Senora de la Soledad, San Jose de Guadalupe;

San Juan Bautista, San Miguel Arcangel, San Fernando Rey de Espana, San Luis Rey de Francia, Santa Ines, San Rafael Arcangel, San Francisco Solano de Sonoma (Sonoma).

Troubled Areas

Areas in which political, social and economic conditions have been hindering the pastoral work of the Church include the following:

- El Salvador, embroiled in civil war involving the ruling junta, leftist guerrillas and right-wing extremists.
- Guatemala, tortured by violence and animosity toward those working for social justice.
- The Philippines, where sympathy by people of the Church for the poor and oppressed makes them the subjects of charges of subversion by the government.
- Uganda, where terrorists have murdered missionaries.

STATISTICS OF CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

(Principal source: *1981 Directory of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops.* Permanent deacon statistics are from the *1981 Annuario Pontificio.* Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk. For dioceses marked +, see Canadian Dioceses with Interprovincial Lines.)

Canada's 10 civil provinces and two territories are divided into 17 ecclesiastical provinces consisting of 17 metropolitan sees (archdioceses) and 52 suffragan sees (51 dioceses and one abbacy); there are also one archdiocese; one eparchy and one exarchate immediately subject to the Holy See. (See listing of Ecclesiastical Provinces elsewhere in this section.)

This table presents a regional breakdown of Catholic statistics. In some cases, the totals are approximate because diocesan boundaries fall within several civil provinces.

Civil Province Diocese	Cath. Pop.	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacs.	Bros.	Srs.	Parishes
Newfoundland	**206,820**	**121**	**39**	**160**	**—**	**100**	**528**	**232**
*St. John's	117,862	60	17	77	—	66	330	86
Grand Falls	35,140	31	1	32	—	15	72	45
Labrador-Schefferville+	17,975	—	20	20	—	9	43	28
St. George's	35,843	30	1	31	—	10	83	63
Prince Edward Island								
Charlottetown	49,824	77	1	78	1	—	234	56
Nova Scotia	**279,306**	**296**	**49**	**345**	**6**	**14**	**1,045**	**241**
*Halifax	113,000	76	21	97	6	1	420	73
Antigonish	129,946	194	10	204	—	12	559	127
Yarmouth	36,360	26	18	44	—	1	66	41
New Brunswick	**331,358**	**305**	**99**	**404**	**1**	**52**	**1,203**	**272**
*Moncton	76,340	77	49	126	—	24	402	64
Bathurst	109,431	87	27	114	—	18	336	70
Edmundston	55,587	59	12	71	—	8	235	37
St. John	90,000	82	11	93	1	2	230	101
Quebec	**5,557,820**	**4,316**	**2,886**	**7,202**	**76**	**2,472**	**26,194**	**1,916**
*Montreal	1,506,220	718	1,187	1,905	—	1,080	8,336	281
*Quebec	954,359	856	614	1,470	35	696	6,223	274
*Rimouski	161,630	239	63	302	1	47	986	117
*Sherbrooke	239,615	318	139	457	3	63	1,279	150
Amos	107,148	93	24	117	—	23	328	82
Chicoutimi	268,779	255	91	346	4	129	986	106
Gaspe	104,167	111	20	131	1	11	308	63
Hauterive	113,928	62	32	94	—	31	285	50
Hull	186,000	92	73	165	1	23	368	65
Joliette	153,366	149	59	208	—	139	643	55
Mont Laurier	68,124	74	44	118	—	59	242	62
Nicolet	167,393	237	40	277	8	154	1,186	85
Rouyn-Noranda	54,738	38	23	61	—	21	188	44
Ste.-Anne-de-la Pocatiere	90,845	193	7	200	—	16	428	54
St. Hyacinthe	298,252	255	114	369	18	364	1,699	112
St. Jean de Quebec	445,000	171	96	267	—	151	790	88
St. Jerome	238,403	111	111	222	2	152	306	66
Trois Rivieres	236,853	219	99	318	2	235	1,232	97
Valleyfield	163,000	125	50	175	1	98	381	65
Ontario	**2,532,600**	**1,341**	**1,252**	**2,593**	**118**	**569**	**5,281**	**1,150**
*Kingston	62,138	78	6	84	—	—	305	72
*Ottawa	285,303	164	254	418	9	116	1,252	110
*Toronto	1,000,000	254	480	734	77	330	1,010	180
Alexandria-Cornwall	45,829	45	8	53	1	10	131	38
Hamilton	294,340	144	155	299	—	28	552	119
Hearst	34,348	29	8	37	—	4	62	43
London	318,957	247	117	364	—	22	777	177

Civil Province Diocese	Cath. Pop.	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacs.	Bros.	Srs.	Parishes
Ontario								
Moosonee+	3,000	4	13	17	1	12	11	9
Pembroke+	55,498	62	15	77	—	4	285	72
Peterborough	48,417	63	6	69	—	2	173	77
St. Catharines	100,000	56	38	94	—	2	98	47
Sault Ste. Marie	170,000	135	94	229	31	15	454	115
Thunder Bay	55,000	26	40	66	—	5	68	54
Timmins	59,770	34	18	52	—	19	103	37
Manitoba	207,600	151	217	368	19	66	1,008	251
*Keewatin-LePas+	25,000	—	37	37	2	11	50	52
*St. Boniface	80,000	97	77	174	4	39	605	108
*Winnipeg	97,500	54	86	140	13	12	344	68
Churchill-Hudson Bay+	5,100	—	17	17	—	4	9	23
Saskatchewan	204,101	202	150	352	—	32	839	421
*Regina	91,400	93	47	140	—	5	270	188
Gravelbourg	14,349	29	7	36	—	3	102	55
Prince Albert	42,959	44	32	76	—	7	194	92
Saskatoon	43,393	36	36	72	—	3	181	62
St. Peter Muenster (Abb.)	12,000	—	28	28	—	14	92	24
Alberta	352,000	210	185	395	1	46	950	429
*Edmonton	163,000	85	109	194	—	29	613	174
*Grouard-McLennan	30,000	4	4	8	—	5	70	48
Calgary	130,000	93	59	152	1	10	172	127
St. Paul	29,000	28	13	41	—	2	95	80
British Columbia	310,000	171	185	356	—	53	630	341
*Vancouver	175,000	87	104	191	—	31	336	88
Kamloops	27,000	20	14	34	—	6	50	80
Nelson	38,000	31	16	47	—	—	56	55
Prince George	26,000	4	27	31	—	8	52	60
Victoria	44,000	29	24	53	—	8	136	58
Yukon Territory								
Whitehorse+	7,430	—	17	17	—	2	16	15
Northwest Territories								
MacKenzie-Ft. Smith+	20,727	1	39	40	—	23	52	38
Eastern Rites	211,265	167	74	241	23	16	126	385
*Winnipeg	55,000	38	19	57	5	3	30	44
Edmonton	41,065	31	15	46	4	9	35	98
New Westminster	7,000	10	4	14	1	—	4	20
Saskatoon	25,000	15	20	35	2	2	32	136
Toronto	83,200	73	16	89	11	2	25	87
Sts. Cyril and Methodius (Slovaks)		No separate statistics available						
Greek Melkites (Ap. Ex.)		No separate statistics available						
Military Vicariate	73,195	55	25	80	—	—	6	60
TOTALS 1981	10,344,046	7,413	5,218	12,631	265	4,445	38,112	5,797
Totals 1980	10,123,329	7,632	5,354	12,986	219	4,340	38,858	5,729

Procedures were under way in 1981 toward the drafting of a Canadian Constitution to replace the body of laws stemming from the British North American Act of 1867 which established the country's independence.

One resolution approved for adoption by a formal committee was related to denominational schools. It said: "No provision of this charter abrogates or derogates from any right or privilege guaranteed by or under the Constitution of Canada in respect of denominational, separate or dissentient schools."

PERCENTAGE OF CATHOLICS

Catholic population statistics are from the 1981 Directory of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops; total population figures are 1980 estimates.

The table presents a regional breakdown of Catholic percentage in total population. In some cases, the Catholic totals are approximate because diocesan boundaries fall within several civil provinces. See Index: Canadian Dioceses with Interprovincial Lines.

Civil Province Territory	Cath. Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
Alberta	352,000	2,053,100	17.1
British Columbia	310,000	2,611,700	11.9
Manitoba	207,600	1,026,200	20.2
New Brunswick	331,358	704,800	47.0
Newfoundland	206,820	577,400	35.8
Nova Scotia	279,306	851,000	32.8
Ontario	2,532,600	8,543,300	29.6
Prince Edward Is.	49,824	123,900	40.2
Quebec	5,557,820	6,288,300	88.4
Saskatchewan	204,101	965,300	21.1
Northwest Territories	20,727	43,100	48.0
Yukon	7,430	21,800	34.0
Eastern Rites	211,265	—	—
Military Ordinariate	73,195	—	—
TOTALS 1981	**10,344,046**	**23,809,900**	**43.4**
Totals 1980	**10,123,329**	**23,597,600**	**42.9**

CONFERENCE OF BISHOPS

The Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops was established Oct. 12, 1943, as a permanent voluntary association of the bishops of Canada, was given official approval by the Holy See in 1948, and acquired the status of an episcopal conference after the Second Vatican Council.

The CCCB acts in two ways: (1) as a strictly ecclesiastical body through which the bishops act together with pastoral authority and responsibility for the Church throughout the country; (2) as an operational secretariat through which the bishops act on a wider scale for the good of the Church and society.

At the top of the CCCB organizational table are the president, an executive committee, an administrative board and a plenary assembly. The membership consists of all the bishops of Canada.

Departments and Offices

The CCCB's work is planned and co-ordinated by a Pastoral Team of 14 members — six bishops and six staff members (lay and clergy) and the two general secretaries.

The CCCB has six departments and four offices all of which work in both French and English: (I) Department for Theology and Canon Law; (II) Department for Christian Education and Migration and Tourism; (III) Department for Social Affairs and Laity; (IV) Department for Missions, Ecumenism and Non-Believers; (V) Department for Clergy and Religious; (VI) Department for Liturgy and Social Communications. Offices for (1) Christian Education (2) Liturgy (3) Missions (4) Social Affairs.

The general secretariat consists of a French and an English general secretary and their assistants and directors of public relations.

Administrative services for purchasing, archives and library, accounting, personnel, publications, printing and distribution are supervised by directors who relate to the general secretaries.

Various advisory councils and committees with mixed memberships of lay persons, religious, priests and bishops also serve the CCCB on a variety of topics.

Operations

Meetings for the transaction of business are held at least once a year by the plenary assembly, eight times a year by the executive committee, and four times a year by the administrative board.

Archbishop Joseph N. MacNeil of Edmonton, Alta., is president of the CCCB; Archbishop Henri Legare of Grouard-McLennan, Alta., is vice-president.

Headquarters are located at 90 Parent Ave., Ottawa, K1N 7B1, Canada.

CANADIAN SHRINES

Our Lady of the Cape (Cap de la Madeleine), Queen of the Most Holy Rosary: The Three Rivers, Quebec, parish church, built of fieldstone in 1714 and considered the oldest stone church on the North American continent preserved in its original state, was rededicated June 22, 1888, as a shrine of the Queen of the Most Holy Rosary. Thereafter, the site increased in importance as a pilgrimage and devotional center, and in 1904 St. Pius X decreed the crowning of a statue of the Blessed Virgin which had been donated 50 years earlier to commemorate the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. In 1909, the First Plenary Council of Quebec declared the church a shrine of national pilgrimage. In 1964, the church at the shrine was given the status and title of minor basilica.

St. Anne de Beaupre: The devotional history of this shrine in Quebec, began with the reported cure of a cripple, Louis Guimont, on Mar. 16, 1658, the starting date of construction work on a small chapel of St. Anne. The original building was successively enlarged and replaced by a stone church which was given the rank of minor basilica in 1888. The present structure, a Romanesque-Gothic basilica, houses the shrine proper in its north transept. The centers of attraction are an

Belem do Para (archdiocese), Jude Prost, O.F.M., auxiliary.

Borba (prelacy), Adrian J. M. Veigle, T.O.R.

Cristalandia (prelacy), James A. Schuck, O.F.M.

Jatai (diocese), Benedict D. Coscia, O.F.M. Michael P. Mundo, auxiliary.

Paranagua (diocese), Bernard Nolker, C.SS.R.

Rui Barbosa (diocese), Mathias Schmidt, O.S.B.

Santarem (diocese), James C. Ryan, O.F.M.

Sao Paulo (archdiocese), Alfred Novak, C.SS.R., auxiliary.

Sao Salvador da Bahia (archdiocese), Thomas W. Murphy, C.SS.R., auxiliary.

Peru: Chulucanas (prelacy), John McNabb, O.S.A.

CATHOLIC POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1981;* figures as of Jan. 1, 1981. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Parishes
NEW ENGLAND	5,687,848	4,185	2,542	6,727	445	804	12,625	1,699
Maine, Portland	273,043	227	121	348	—	40	844	143
New Hampshire, Manchester	286,411	289	97	386	—	66	1,179	126
Vermont, Burlington	156,073	166	83	249	8	25	361	100
Massachusetts	3,046,121	2,184	1,695	3,879	169	380	7,169	785
*Boston	2,016,950	1,324	1,168	2,492	126	218	4,719	408
Fall River	340,000	229	206	435	13	41	740	113
Springfield	353,365	271	134	405	—	27	960	136
Worcester	335,806	360	187	547	30	94	750	128
Rhode Island, Providence	615,329	394	210	604	62	172	1,239	159
Connecticut	1,310,871	925	336	1,261	206	121	1,833	386
*Hartford	785,871	539	153	692	179	61	791	223
Bridgeport	327,973	242	106	348	23	6	694	87
Norwich+	197,027	144	77	221	4	54	348	76
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	12,988,294	9,624	5,449	15,073	949	1,873	34,665	3,901
New York	6,367,576	4,446	3,008	7,454	434	1,164	16,184	1,712
*New York	1,839,000	1,043	1,564	2,607	157	450	5,700	409
Albany	408,648	407	222	629	35	94	1,362	201
Brooklyn	1,351,853	935	394	1,329	70	296	2,373	221
Buffalo	822,171	591	357	948	47	84	2,487	298
Ogdensburg	168,644	191	40	231	15	32	354	122
Rochester	372,340	388	154	542	—	60	1,035	161
Rockville Centre	1,041,915	488	152	640	80	130	2,048	129
Syracuse	363,005	403	125	528	30	18	825	171
New Jersey	2,918,469	1,925	870	2,795	445	346	5,356	692
*Newark	1,379,500	823	369	1,192	189	163	2,394	248
Camden	349,906	375	43	418	66	27	583	127
Paterson	300,530	305	260	565	68	61	1,079	104
Trenton	888,533	422	198	620	122	95	1,300	213
Pennsylvania	3,702,249	3,253	1,571	4,824	70	363	13,125	1,497
*Philadelphia	1,364,816	977	650	1,627	—	220	5,615	307
Allentown	259,449	307	107	414	—	29	920	152
Altoona-Johnstown	150,602	177	104	281	1	18	220	120
Erie	219,843	289	58	347	—	6	726	128
Greensburg	228,793	193	115	308	1	12	464	117
Harrisburg	209,106	176	90	266	41	12	868	112
Pittsburgh	913,957	659	318	977	27	59	3,088	321
Scranton	355,683	475	129	604	—	7	1,224	240
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3,071,645	2,237	2,121	4,358	352	557	6,868	1,272
Delaware, Wilmington+	122,256	120	97	217	21	33	427	55
Maryland, *Baltimore	430,140	367	408	775	96	116	1,849	150
District of Columbia								
*Washington+	396,211	351	669	1,020	92	173	974	129
Virginia	285,894	232	169	401	33	28	705	159
Arlington	173,632	82	105	187	32	15	282	56
Richmond	112,262	150	64	214	1	13	423	103

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Parishes
West Virginia								
Wheeling-Charleston	106,368	133	83	216	10	14	442	124
North Carolina	96,303	124	99	223	2	16	340	121
Charlotte	49,211	59	75	134	—	9	222	64
Raleigh	47,092	65	24	89	2	7	118	57
South Carolina, Charleston	63,317	80	51	131	20	23	261	75
Georgia	157,495	159	140	299	23	44	413	97
*Atlanta	106,955	89	98	187	6	36	192	52
Savannah	50,540	70	42	112	17	8	221	45
Florida	1,413,661	671	405	1,076	55	110	1,457	362
*Miami	836,800	313	210	523	23	62	644	134
Orlando	179,000	121	38	159	3	2	180	61
Pensacola-Tallahassee	42,813	57	15	72	19	—	66	38
St. Augustine	68,976	63	25	88	2	2	150	44
St. Petersburg	286,072	117	117	234	8	44	417	85
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	10,257,337	7,883	4,851	12,734	1,128	1,877	29,241	4,190
Ohio	2,333,217	2,039	1,010	3,049	214	503	7,315	967
*Cincinnati	502,000	462	434	896	54	263	2,013	256
Cleveland	928,075	640	291	931	32	142	2,455	246
Columbus	204,816	235	72	307	17	13	703	108
Steubenville	53,600	164	16	180	1	7	140	74
Toledo	347,927	270	131	401	99	30	1,511	166
Youngstown	296,799	268	66	334	11	48	493	117
Indiana	723,907	747	585	1,332	35	289	2,679	453
*Indianapolis	203,412	233	187	420	—	77	1,171	142
Evansville	89,846	129	22	151	15	5	437	74
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	151,724	131	232	363	17	171	602	89
Gary	191,950	144	77	221	1	29	313	86
Lafayette	86,975	110	67	177	2	7	156	62
Illinois	3,581,540	2,254	1,790	4,044	589	670	8,694	1,104
*Chicago	2,386,322	1,264	1,251	2,515	426	311	4,980	444
Belleville	121,209	167	55	222	25	7	434	130
Joliet	411,000	209	180	389	41	280	1,089	113
Peoria	243,065	255	112	367	36	17	637	171
Rockford	235,921	177	88	265	61	22	562	102
Springfield	184,023	182	104	286	—	33	992	144
Michigan	2,035,180	1,324	661	1,985	160	152	4,512	812
*Detroit	1,202,131	611	439	1,050	92	110	2,391	338
Gaylord	84,969	60	18	78	1	4	148	59
Grand Rapids	150,830	167	39	206	17	4	665	92
Kalamazoo	94,979	58	33	91	18	8	306	46
Lansing	229,287	149	77	226	10	16	597	84
Marquette	94,579	130	22	152	—	4	157	89
Saginaw	178,405	149	33	182	22	6	248	104
Wisconsin	1,583,493	1,519	805	2,324	130	263	6,041	854
*Milwaukee	707,033	644	495	1,139	88	159	3,612	266
Green Bay	341,064	293	210	503	42	73	902	194
La Crosse	227,739	270	40	310	—	19	636	169
Madison	218,007	210	42	252	—	11	656	138
Superior	89,650	102	18	120	—	1	235	87
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	688,227	966	434	1,400	147	319	3,756	638
Kentucky	360,159	522	159	681	44	143	2,566	287
*Louisville	206,504	257	114	371	44	124	1,461	126
Covington	103,419	190	26	216	—	8	813	85
Owensboro	50,236	75	19	94	—	11	292	76
Tennessee	117,651	144	70	214	59	77	349	103
Memphis	49,541	61	31	92	20	53	176	43
Nashville	68,110	83	39	122	39	24	173	60
Alabama	113,169	156	129	285	30	32	468	132
*Mobile	58,467	89	75	164	13	21	282	77
Birmingham	54,702	67	54	121	17	11	186	55

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Parishes
Mississippi	97,248	144	76	220	14	67	373	116
Biloxi	53,126	67	32	99	5	53	92	43
Jackson	44,122	77	44	121	9	14	281	73
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	3,417,699	4,088	2,040	6,128	345	777	15,158	2,698
Minnesota	1,049,550	992	468	1,460	62	204	3,971	694
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	561,405	401	212	613	54	73	1,559	217
Crookston	43,981	50	23	73	—	1	315	46
Duluth	95,125	98	37	135	—	—	327	78
New Ulm	73,059	113	13	126	1	—	169	94
St. Cloud	152,956	159	166	325	7	92	888	135
Winona	123,024	171	17	188	—	38	713	124
Iowa	542,698	886	131	1,017	72	62	2,304	511
*Dubuque	246,235	359	96	455	26	41	1,452	189
Davenport	106,608	196	19	215	16	20	430	120
Des Moines	80,059	125	9	134	19	1	205	84
Sioux City	109,796	206	7	213	11	—	217	118
Missouri	811,832	985	799	1,784	112	341	4,376	500
*St. Louis	533,706	619	552	1,171	29	202	3,367	246
Jefferson City	84,010	129	11	140	35	14	142	94
Kansas City-St. Joseph	142,639	156	170	326	47	61	641	98
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	51,477	81	66	147	1	64	226	62
North Dakota	190,721	219	83	302	17	22	629	185
Bismarck	77,212	75	57	132	—	17	287	75
Fargo	113,509	144	26	170	17	5	342	110
South Dakota	140,035	180	123	303	14	41	578	177
Rapid City	40,138	36	53	89	11	13	98	55
Sioux Falls	99,897	144	70	214	3	28	480	122
Nebraska	334,166	428	224	652	67	67	1,130	273
*Omaha	214,253	223	195	418	67	46	826	136
Grand Island	51,703	85	1	86	—	—	143	51
Lincoln	68,210	120	28	148	—	21	161	86
Kansas	348,697	398	212	610	1	40	2,168	358
*Kansas City	147,026	126	132	258	—	28	1,200	119
Dodge City	40,758	57	11	68	1	—	167	46
Salina	61,011	80	39	119	—	9	348	98
Wichita	99,902	135	30	165	—	3	453	95
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	4,002,967	2,075	1,684	3,759	681	603	6,985	1,599
Arkansas, Little Rock	62,195	108	60	168	6	62	531	86
Louisiana	1,330,336	706	539	1,245	159	269	1,958	478
*New Orleans	536,155	236	313	549	62	194	1,150	135
Alexandria-Shreveport	83,847	116	42	158	2	16	219	84
Baton Rouge	176,563	86	67	153	14	10	125	70
Houma-Thibodaux	130,417	58	7	65	26	9	73	35
Lafayette	320,191	171	80	251	40	39	339	119
Lake Charles	83,163	39	30	69	15	1	52	35
Oklahoma	122,820	176	71	247	26	26	505	127
*Oklahoma City	75,222	114	39	153	16	16	275	72
Tulsa	47,598	62	32	94	10	10	230	55
Texas	2,487,616	1,085	1,014	2,099	490	246	3,991	908
*San Antonio	580,037	206	239	445	94	108	1,480	166
Amarillo	89,808	64	22	86	32	2	165	64
Austin	138,665	102	56	158	6	32	178	80
Beaumont	89,204	56	30	86	5	1	112	44
Brownsville	325,208	50	77	127	22	15	177	60
Corpus Christi	180,000	87	89	176	13	18	286	77
Dallas	178,737	106	106	212	97	5	365	64
El Paso+	244,958	92	81	173	41	18	346	82
Fort Worth	91,500	68	42	110	17	14	183	78
Galveston-Houston	494,370	205	242	447	101	32	657	143
San Angelo	75,129	49	30	79	62	1	42	50

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Parishes
MOUNTAIN	**1,711,434**	**1,180**	**858**	**2,038**	**302**	**244**	**3,125**	**794**
Montana	**130,817**	**214**	**65**	**279**	**12**	**12**	**253**	**133**
Great Falls-Billings	65,792	89	40	129	4	5	176	74
Helena	65,025	125	25	150	8	7	77	59
Idaho, Boise	**78,750**	**96**	**23**	**119**	**14**	**8**	**129**	**70**
Wyoming, Cheyenne+	**66,400**	**60**	**8**	**68**	**2**	**2**	**83**	**79**
Colorado	**383,281**	**309**	**276**	**585**	**64**	**49**	**1,147**	**189**
*Denver	280,358	210	225	435	61	33	945	130
Pueblo	102,923	99	51	150	3	16	202	59
New Mexico	**378,221**	**182**	**188**	**370**	**54**	**112**	**614**	**149**
*Santa Fe	324,037	129	133	262	47	86	465	93
Gallup+	54,184	53	55	108	7	26	169	56
Arizona	**470,215**	**210**	**201**	**411**	**135**	**32**	**643**	**134**
Phoenix	248,150	116	119	235	77	20	318	77
Tucson	222,065	94	82	176	58	12	325	57
Utah, Salt Lake City	**59,750**	**57**	**49**	**106**	**20**	**17**	**106**	**35**
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	**144,000**	**52**	**48**	**100**	**1**	**12**	**130**	**41**
PACIFIC	**5,939,652**	**2,852**	**2,674**	**5,526**	**356**	**880**	**9,742**	**1,536**
Washington	**398,844**	**382**	**352**	**734**	**73**	**46**	**1,334**	**228**
*Seattle	266,235	223	242	465	47	31	875	130
Spokane	74,709	97	95	192	25	14	398	58
Yakima	57,900	62	15	77	1	1	61	40
Oregon	**332,150**	**240**	**251**	**491**	**1**	**68**	**957**	**152**
*Portland	304,095	194	241	435	1	68	869	123
Baker	28,055	46	10	56	—	—	88	29
California	**4,972,016**	**2,136**	**1,909**	**4,045**	**245**	**692**	**6,997**	**1,037**
*Los Angeles	2,231,180	598	680	1,278	89	200	2,487	279
*San Francisco	556,958	332	531	863	37	135	1,820	153
Fresno	307,000	118	55	173	1	16	183	85
Monterey	95,000	87	29	116	—	21	180	43
Oakland	394,995	153	243	396	30	174	600	87
Orange	347,737	118	77	195	30	11	480	50
Sacramento	242,510	190	83	273	1	51	312	92
San Bernardino	238,000	169	75	244	28	15	208	91
San Diego	353,000	244	75	319	26	21	507	88
San Jose	No separate statistics available.							
Santa Rosa	86,350	78	27	105	2	40	128	38
Stockton	119,286	49	34	83	1	8	92	31
Alaska	**35,456**	**43**	**55**	**98**	**36**	**12**	**100**	**55**
*Anchorage	16,550	21	16	37		3	41	18
Fairbanks	14,000	7	38	45	27	9	43	27
Juneau	4,906	15	1	16	9	—	16	10
Hawaii, Honolulu	**201,186**	**51**	**107**	**158**	**1**	**62**	**354**	**64**
EASTERN RITES	**584,739**	**537**	**118**	**655**	**20**	**32**	**490**	**502**
*Philadelphia	167,419	122	14	136	2	1	210	111
St. Nicholas	30,128	32	13	45	2	—	20	36
Stamford	47,094	59	19	78	—	20	49	52
*Pittsburgh	151,837	80	10	90	—	6	139	84
Parma	35,204	50	7	57	1	—	28	55
Passaic	96,644	91	23	114	3	1	32	90
St. Maron	33,887	64	1	65	1	—	8	48
Newton	22,526	39	31	70	11	4	4	26
Armenians (Ap. Ex.)	No separate statistics available.							
MILITARY VICARIATE	**2,100,000**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS 1981	**50,449,842**	**35,627**	**22,771**	**58,398**	**4,725**	**7,966**	**122,653**	**18,829**
Totals 1980	**49,812,178**	**35,418**	**23,203**	**58,621**	**4,093**	**7,941**	**126,517**	**18,794**
Totals 1971	**48,214,729**	**37,020**	**21,141**	**58,161**	—	**10,156**	**153,645**	**18,244**

PERCENTAGE OF CATHOLICS IN U.S. POPULATION

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1981;* figures are as of Jan. 1, 1981. Total general population figures at the end of the table are U.S. Census Bureau estimates for Jan. 1 of the respective years. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
NEW ENGLAND	**5,687,848**	**14,097,954**	**40.35**
Maine, Portland	273,043	1,028,000	26.56
New Hampshire			
Manchester	286,411	784,233	36.52
Vermont, Burlington	156,073	511,299	30.52
Massachusetts	3,046,121	7,692,981	39.60
*Boston	2,016,950	5,728,288	35.21
Fall River	340,000	530,000	64.15
Springfield	353,365	790,725	44.69
Worcester	335,806	643,968	52.15
Rhode Island, Providence	615,329	947,154	64.97
Connecticut	1,310,871	3,134,287	41.82
*Hartford	785,871	1,756,790	44.73
Bridgeport	327,973	801,177	40.94
Norwich+	197,027	576,320	34.19
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	**12,988,294**	**37,636,405**	**34.50**
New York	6,367,576	18,158,802	35.07
*New York	1,839,000	5,044,800	36.45
Albany	408,648	1,472,684	27.75
Brooklyn	1,351,853	4,095,480	33.01
Buffalo	822,171	1,660,616	49.51
Ogdensburg	168,644	398,898	42.28
Rochester	372,340	1,480,500	25.15
Rockville Centre	1,041,915	2,782,114	37.45
Syracuse	363,005	1,223,710	29.66
New Jersey	2,918,469	7,513,586	38.84
*Newark	1,379,500	2,751,159	50.14
Camden	349,906	1,138,628	30.73
Paterson	300,530	958,200	31.36
Trenton	888,533	2,665,599	33.33
Pennsylvania	3,702,249	11,964,017	30.94
*Philadelphia	1,364,816	3,616,400	37.74
Allentown	259,449	1,000,000	25.94
Altoona-Johnstown	150,602	654,338	23.02
Erie	219,843	900,971	24.40
Greensburg	228,793	735,127	31.12
Harrisburg	209,106	1,844,980	11.33
Pittsburgh	913,957	2,241,430	40.78
Scranton	355,683	970,771	36.64
SOUTH ATLANTIC	**3,071,645**	**35,851,268**	**8.57**
Delaware, Wilmington+	122,256	890,608	13.73
Maryland, *Baltimore	430,140	2,465,430	17.45
District of Columbia			
*Washington+	396,211	2,098,200	18.88
Virginia	285,894	5,014,449	5.70
Arlington	173,632	1,319,700	13.60
Richmond	112,262	3,694,749	3.04
West Virginia			
Wheeling-Charleston	106,368	1,949,644	5.46
North Carolina	96,303	5,607,569	1.72
Charlotte	49,211	2,850,000	1.73
Raleigh	47,092	2,757,569	1.71
South Carolina			
Charleston	63,317	3,119,208	2.03
Georgia	157,495	4,936,622	3.19
*Atlanta	106,955	3,305,450	3.24
Savannah	50,540	1,631,172	3.10
Florida	1,413,661	9,769,538	14.48
*Miami	836,800	3,469,000	24.12
Orlando	179,000	2,010,000	8.91
Pensacola-Tallahassee	42,813	819,811	5.22
St. Augustine	68,976	1,060,200	6.51
St. Petersburg	286,072	2,410,527	11.87
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	**10,257,337**	**40,966,152**	**25.03**
Ohio	2,333,217	10,599,279	22.01
*Cincinnati	502,000	2,684,358	18.70
Cleveland	928,075	2,777,272	33.42
Columbus	204,816	1,901,100	10.77
Steubenville	53,600	545,060	9.83
Toledo	347,927	1,438,800	24.18
Youngstown	296,799	1,252,689	23.69
Indiana	723,907	5,325,550	13.59
*Indianapolis	203,412	2,127,915	9.56
Evansville	89,846	441,854	20.33
Ft. Wayne-S. Bend	151,724	980,952	15.47
Gary	191,950	787,949	24.36
Lafayette	86,975	986,880	8.81
Illinois	3,581,540	11,277,595	31.76
*Chicago	2,386,322	5,615,011	42.50
Belleville	121,209	807,682	15.01
Joliet	411,000	1,200,000	34.25
Peoria	243,065	1,501,917	16.18
Rockford	235,921	1,019,307	23.50
Springfield	184,023	1,133,678	16.23

Dioceses with Interstate Lines

Diocesan lines usually fall within a single state and in some cases include a whole state.

The following dioceses, with their statistics as reported in tables throughout the Almanac, are exceptions.

Norwich, Conn., includes Fisher's Island, N.Y.

Wilmington, Del., includes all of Delaware and nine counties of Maryland.

Baltimore, includes all of Maryland except nine counties under the jurisdiction of Wilmington and five under Washington.

Washington, D.C., includes five counties of Maryland.

El Paso, Tex., includes seven counties of New Mexico.

Gallup, N.M., has jurisdiction over several counties of Arizona.

Cheyenne, Wyo., includes all of Yellowstone National Park.

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
Michigan	2,035,180	9,023,323	22.56
*Detroit	1,202,131	4,374,829	27.48
Gaylord	84,969	384,189	22.12
Grand Rapids	150,830	899,238	16.77
Kalamazoo	94,979	863,911	10.99
Lansing	229,287	1,582,786	14.49
Marquette	94,579	304,347	31.08
Saginaw	178,405	614,023	29.06
Wisconsin	1,583,493	4,740,405	33.40
*Milwaukee	707,033	2,039,217	34.67
Green Bay	341,064	736,053	46.34
La Crosse	227,739	751,203	30.32
Madison	218,007	872,028	25.00
Superior	89,650	341,904	26.22
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	**688,227**	**13,824,526**	**4.98**
Kentucky	360,159	3,519,870	10.23
*Louisville	206,504	1,301,024	15.87
Covington	103,419	1,541,615	6.71
Owensboro	50,236	677,231	7.42
Tennessee	117,651	4,266,093	2.76
Memphis	49,541	1,500,000	3.30
Nashville	68,110	2,766,093	2.46
Alabama	113,169	3,680,863	3.07
*Mobile	58,467	1,415,213	4.13
Birmingham	54,702	2,265,650	2.41
Mississippi	97,248	2,357,700	4.12
Biloxi	53,126	580,400	9.15
Jackson	44,122	1,777,300	2.48
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	**3,417,699**	**16,661,284**	**20.51**
Minnesota	1,049,550	3,965,193	26.47
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	561,405	2,173,572	25.83
Crookston	43,981	220,132	19.98
Duluth	95,125	426,200	22.32
New Ulm	73,059	279,054	26.18
St. Cloud	152,956	349,853	43.72
Winona	123,024	516,382	23.82
Iowa	542,698	2,819,478	19.25
*Dubuque	246,235	956,078	25.75
Davenport	106,608	687,000	15.52
Des Moines	80,059	667,726	11.99
Sioux City	109,796	508,674	21.58
Missouri	811,832	4,717,940	17.21
*St. Louis	533,706	1,924,220	27.74
Jefferson City	84,010	700,000	12.00
Kansas City-St. Joseph	142,639	1,260,051	11.32
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	51,477	833,669	6.17
North Dakota	190,721	641,790	29.72
Bismarck	77,212	268,830	28.72
Fargo	113,509	372,960	30.43
South Dakota	140,035	660,556	21.20
Rapid City	40,138	178,208	22.52
Sioux Falls	99,897	482,348	20.71
Nebraska	334,166	1,570,637	21.28
*Omaha	214,253	758,125	28.26
Nebraska			
Grand Island	51,703	299,012	17.29
Lincoln	68,210	513,500	13.28
Kansas	348,697	2,285,690	15.26
*Kansas City	147,026	883,000	16.65
Dodge City	40,758	219,727	18.55
Salina	61,011	327,903	18.61
Wichita	99,902	855,060	11.68
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	**4,302,967**	**22,835,767**	**17.53**
Arkansas, Little Rock	62,195	2,285,513	2.72
Louisiana	1,330,336	3,971,125	33.50
*New Orleans	536,155	1,263,200	42.44
Alexandria-Shreveport	83,847	1,083,132	7.74
Baton Rouge	176,563	717,855	24.60
Houma-Thibodaux	130,417	182,000	71.66
Lafayette	320,191	498,093	64.28
Lake Charles	83,163	226,845	36.66
Oklahoma	122,820	2,914,000	4.21
*Oklahoma City	75,222	1,657,400	4.54
Tulsa	47,598	1,256,600	3.79
Texas	2,487,616	13,665,129	18.20
*San Antonio	580,037	1,379,789	42.04
Amarillo	89,808	800,000	11.23
Austin	138,665	996,129	13.92
Beaumont	89,204	586,598	15.21
Brownsville	325,208	442,518	73.49
Corpus Christi	180,000	545,000	33.03
Dallas	178,737	2,732,889	6.54
El Paso+	244,958	900,000	27.22
Fort Worth	91,500	1,583,929	5.78
Galveston-Houston	494,370	3,086,837	16.02
San Angelo	75,129	611,440	12.29
MOUNTAIN	**1,711,434**	**10,694,435**	**16.00**
Montana	130,817	720,126	18.17
Great Falls-Billings	65,792	351,858	18.70
Helena	65,025	368,268	17.66
Idaho, Boise	78,750	943,692	8.43
Wyoming, Cheyenne+	66,400	468,000	14.18
Colorado	383,281	2,674,455	14.33
*Denver	280,358	2,203,221	14.19
Pueblo	102,923	471,234	21.84
New Mexico	378,221	1,105,530	34.21
*Santa Fe	324,037	780,000	41.54
Gallup+	54,184	325,530	16.64
Arizona	470,215	2,521,600	18.65
Phoenix	248,150	1,645,800	15.08
Tucson	222,065	875,800	25.36
Utah, Salt Lake City	59,750	1,461,032	4.09
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	144,000	800,000	18.00
PACIFIC	**5,939,652**	**30,499,007**	**19.47**
Washington	398,344	4,062,484	9.82
*Seattle	256,235	3,091,138	8.61
Spokane	74,709	576,346	12.96
Yakima	57,900	395,000	14.66

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
Oregon	332,150	2,618,019	12.69
*Portland	304,095	2,263,919	13.43
Baker	28,055	354,100	7.92
California	4,972,016	22,508,662	22.09
*Los Angeles	2,231,180	7,968,500	28.00
*San Francisco	556,958	2,538,198	21.94
Fresno	307,000	1,398,800	21.95
Monterey	95,000	484,363	19.61
Oakland	394,995	1,748,655	22.59
Orange	347,737	1,914,926	18.16
Sacramento	242,510	1,932,515	12.55
San Bernardino	238,000	1,378,800	17.26
San Diego	353,000	1,892,470	18.65
San Jose	No separate statistics available.		
Santa Rosa	86,350	604,450	14.29
California			
Stockton	119,286	646,985	18.44
Alaska	35,456	346,225	10.24
*Anchorage	16,550	175,000	9.46
Fairbanks	14,000	125,000	11.20
Juneau	4,906	46,225	10.61
Hawaii, Honolulu	201,186	963,617	20.88
EASTERN RITES	**584,739**	—	—
MILITARY VICARIATE	**2,100,000**	—	—
TOTALS 1981	**50,449,842**	**228,811,000**	**22.05**
Totals 1980	**49,812,178**	**221,719,000**	**22.47**
Totals 1971	**48,214,729**	**205,056,000**	**23.51**

INFANT BAPTISMS AND CONVERTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1981;* figures as of Jan. 1, 1981. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts	TOTAL
NEW ENGLAND	**80,829**	**3,152**	**83,981**
Maine, Portland	4,447	432	4,879
New Hampshire, Manchester	4,903	224	5,127
Vermont, Burlington	2,478	235	2,713
Massachusetts	42,842	1,289	44,131
*Boston	26,937	746	27,683
Fall River	5,726	98	5,824
Springfield	5,268	229	5,497
Worcester	4,911	216	5,127
Rhode Island, Providence	7,311	253	7,564
Connecticut	18,848	719	19,567
*Hartford	11,022	388	11,410
Bridgeport	4,685	178	4,863
Norwich+	3,141	153	3,294
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	**210,027**	**12,621**	**222,648**
New York	107,659	4,321	111,980
*New York	30,968	1,334	32,302
Albany	7,293	—	7,293
Brooklyn	24,976	641	25,617
Buffalo	8,738	565	9,303
Ogdensburg	2,753	280	3,033
Rochester	7,093	610	7,703
Rockville Centre	18,717	290	19,007
Syracuse	7,121	601	7,722
New Jersey	45,997	1,864	47,861
*Newark	17,610	439	18,049
Camden	6,903	536	7,439
Paterson	7,585	182	7,767
Trenton	13,899	707	14,606
Pennsylvania	56,371	6,436	62,807
*Philadelphia	20,827	3,067	23,894
Allentown	4,266	213	4,479
Altoona-Johnstown	2,554	330	2,884
Erie	4,175	593	4,768
Greensburg	3,152	357	3,509
Pennsylvania			
Harrisburg	4,162	703	4,865
Pittsburgh	11,829	810	12,639
Scranton	5,406	363	5,769
SOUTH ATLANTIC	**53,812**	**9,894**	**62,706**
Delaware, Wilmington+	2,797	349	3,146
Maryland, *Baltimore	8,613	1,227	9,840
District of Columbia			
*Washington+	5,744	952	6,696
Virginia	6,079	1,010	7,089
Arlington	3,580	445	4,025
Richmond	2,499	565	3,064
West Virginia			
Wheeling-Charleston	1,922	691	2,613
North Carolina	2,361	604	2,965
Charlotte	1,177	362	1,539
Raleigh	1,184	242	1,426
South Carolina, Charleston	1,496	443	1,939
Georgia	3,419	1,080	4,499
*Atlanta	2,226	569	2,795
Savannah	1,193	511	1,704
Florida	21,381	2,538	23,919
*Miami	11,274	703	11,977
Orlando	3,448	560	4,008
Pensacola-Tallahassee	966	275	1,241
St. Augustine	1,411	312	1,723
St. Petersburg	4,282	688	4,970
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	**179,576**	**23,228**	**202,804**
Ohio	39,298	5,428	44,726
*Cincinnati	9,307	1,289	10,596
Cleveland	14,048	1,739	15,787
Columbus	3,646	531	4,177
Steubenville	1,169	208	1,377
Toledo	6,531	944	7,475
Youngstown	4,597	717	5,314

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts	TOTAL
Indiana	14,838	3,323	18,161
*Indianapolis	4,694	1,220	5,914
Evansville	1,991	435	2,426
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	2,911	623	3,534
Gary	3,424	461	3,885
Lafayette	1,818	584	2,402
Illinois	59,417	7,046	66,463
*Chicago	35,906	3,712	39,618
Belleville	2,354	599	2,953
Joliet	7,876	497	8,373
Peoria	4,651	971	5,622
Rockford	4,882	506	5,388
Springfield	3,748	761	4,509
Michigan	36,754	5,077	41,831
*Detroit	19,985	2,190	22,175
Gaylord	1,738	274	2,012
Grand Rapids	3,477	583	4,060
Kalamazoo	1,882	405	2,287
Lansing	4,956	1,074	6,030
Marquette	1,912	188	2,100
Saginaw	2,804	363	3,167
Wisconsin	29,269	2,354	31,623
*Milwaukee	12,882	862	13,744
Green Bay	6,073	447	6,520
La Crosse	4,606	416	5,022
Madison	3,680	412	4,092
Superior	2,028	217	2,245
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	**14,565**	**3,607**	**18,172**
Kentucky	7,620	1,443	9,063
*Louisville	4,005	715	4,720
Covington	2,341	419	2,760
Owensboro	1,274	309	1,583
Tennessee	2,516	915	3,431
Memphis	997	394	1,391
Nashville	1,519	521	2,040
Alabama	2,212	704	2,916
*Mobile	1,262	355	1,617
Birmingham	950	349	1,299
Mississippi	2,217	545	2,762
Biloxi	1,277	243	1,520
Jackson	940	302	1,242
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	**74,247**	**11,061**	**85,308**
Minnesota	23,174	2,194	25,368
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	11,831	1,221	13,052
Crookston	1,100	154	1,254
Duluth	1,950	196	2,146
New Ulm	1,767	228	1,995
St. Cloud	3,739	231	3,970
Winona	2,787	164	2,951
Iowa	12,167	2,128	14,295
*Dubuque	4,958	757	5,715
Davenport	2,611	524	3,135
Des Moines	1,947	426	2,373
Sioux City	2,651	421	3,072
Missouri	15,074	2,829	17,903
*St. Louis	9,551	1,342	10,893
Jefferson City	1,804	349	2,153
Kansas City-St. Joseph	2,821	865	3,686
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	898	273	1,171
North Dakota	4,218	249	4,467
Bismarck	1,869	139	2,008
Fargo	2,349	110	2,459
South Dakota	3,475	532	4,007
Rapid City	1,089	134	1,223
Sioux Falls	2,386	398	2,784
Nebraska	7,904	1,340	9,244
*Omaha	4,771	651	5,422
Grand Island	1,294	248	1,542
Lincoln	1,839	441	2,280
Kansas	8,235	1,789	10,024
*Kansas City	3,177	632	3,809
Dodge City	961	145	1,106
Salina	1,521	296	1,817
Wichita	2,576	716	3,292
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	**110,935**	**8,263**	**119,198**
Arkansas, Little Rock	1,426	480	1,906
Louisiana	27,644	2,034	29,678
*New Orleans	9,663	708	10,371
Alexandria-Shreveport	1,875	424	2,299
Baton Rouge	3,864	400	4,264
Houma-Thibodaux	2,613	66	2,679
Lafayette	7,555	205	7,760
Lake Charles	2,074	231	2,305
Oklahoma	2,983	925	3,908
*Oklahoma City	1,971	587	2,558
Tulsa	1,012	338	1,350
Texas	78,882	4,824	83,706
*San Antonio	16,676	592	17,268
Amarillo	3,642	197	3,839
Austin	4,103	409	4,512
Beaumont	1,867	239	2,106
Brownsville	8,961	408	9,369
Corpus Christi	7,847	146	7,993
Dallas	5,954	941	6,895
El Paso+	9,663	165	9,828
Fort Worth	2,971	402	3,373
Galveston-Houston	14,308	1,146	15,450
San Angelo	2,894	179	3,073
MOUNTAIN	**44,280**	**4,475**	**48,755**
Montana	3,405	738	4,143
Great Falls-Billings	1,811	290	2,101
Helena	1,594	448	2,042
Idaho, Boise	1,982	503	2,485
Wyoming, Cheyenne+	1,645	204	1,849
Colorado	11,102	989	12,091
*Denver	8,479	788	9,267
Pueblo	2,623	201	2,824
New Mexico	9,265	608	9,873
*Santa Fe	7,706	346	8,052
Gallup+	1,559	262	1,821
Arizona	13,396	814	14,210
Phoenix	7,231	481	7,712
Tucson	6,165	333	6,498
Utah, Salt Lake City	1,635	297	1,932
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	1,850	322	2,172
PACIFIC	**153,177**	**11,300**	**164,477**
Washington	9,149	1,740	10,889
*Seattle	5,797	1,232	7,029

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts	TOTAL
Washington			
Spokane	1,702	359	2,061
Yakima	1,650	149	1,799
Oregon	5,132	1,110	6,242
*Portland	4,347	902	5,249
Baker	785	208	993
California	133,094	7,888	140,982
*Los Angeles	59,469	2,298	61,767
*San Francisco	13,646	975	14,621
Fresno	11,450	458	11,908
Monterey	4,357	195	4,552
Oakland	6,765	693	7,458
Orange	9,431	621	10,052
Sacramento	6,296	724	7,020
San Bernardino	6,071	670	6,741
San Diego	10,041	733	10,774
San Jose	No separate statistics available.		
Santa Rosa	2,067	245	2,312
Stockton	3,501	276	3,777
Alaska	1,078	163	1,241
*Anchorage	568*	111	679
Fairbanks	385	40	425
Juneau	125	12	137
Hawaii, Honolulu	4,724	399	5,123
EASTERN RITES	4,162	325	4,487
*Philadelphia	747	35	782
St. Nicholas	362	57	419
Stamford	346	12	358
*Pittsburgh	704	52	756
Parma	412	63	475
Passaic	613	48	661
St. Maron	639	30	669
Newton	339	28	367
Armenians (Ap. Ex.)	No separate statistics available.		
MILITARY VICARIATE	18,022	2,016	20,038
TOTALS 1981	943,632	88,942	1,032,574
Totals 1980	910,506	81,968	992,474
Totals 1971	1,088,463	84,534	1,172,997

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE CHURCH IN THE U.S.

(Principal source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1981*. Comparisons are with figures reported in the previous edition.)

Catholic Population: 50,449,842; increase, 637,664. Percent of total population: 1981 — 22.05; 1980 — 22.46.

Jurisdictions: 33 archdioceses, 139 dioceses (including Guam), 1 apostolic exarchate (Armenian rite), the military vicariate.

Cardinals: 10 (5 head archiepiscopal sees, 1 is a Roman Curia official, 4 are retired). As of Aug. 1, 1981.

Archbishops: 56 (33 residential archbishops, including 5 cardinals; 3 titular archbishops; 17 retired, including 4 cardinals; 3 serving outside the U.S.). As of Aug. 1, 1981.

Bishops: 368 (231 residential bishops; 1 coadjutor bishop; 111 auxiliary bishops; 80 retired; 45 serving outside the U.S.) As of Aug. 1, 1981.

Abbots: 87.

Priests: 58,398; decrease, 223. Includes diocesan or secular priests, 35,627 (increase, 209); religious order priests, 22,771 (decrease, 432).

Permanent Deacons: 4,725; increase, 632.

Brothers: 7,966; increase, 25.

Sisters: 122,653; decrease, 3,864.

Seminarians: 12,468; decrease, 758. Includes: diocesan seminarians, 7,954 (decrease, 598); religious order seminarians, 4,514 (decrease, 160).

Infant Baptisms: 943,632; increase, 33,126.

Converts: 88,942; increase, 6,974.

Marriages: 350,745; increase, 5,224.

Deaths: 417,047; increase, 8,396.

Parishes: 18,829; increase, 35.

Seminaries, Diocesan: 88; decrease, 4.

Religious Seminaries, Novitiates, Scholasticates: 240; decrease, 12.

Colleges and Universities: 236; decrease, 3. Students, 536,678; increase, 31,602.

High Schools: 1,504; decrease, 23. Students, 838,247; decrease, 8,312.

Elementary Schools: 8,117; decrease, 32. Students, 2,296,380; decrease, 20,820.

Teachers: 170,976; increase, 3,263. Includes: priests, 5,537 (increase, 93); scholastics, 219 (increase, 19); brothers, 3,017 (decrease, 254); sisters, 38,785 (decrease, 2,350); lay teachers, 123,418 (increase, 5,755).

Public School Students in Religious Instruction Programs: 4,390,505; decrease, 182,092. Includes: high school students, 962,912 (decrease, 34,067); elementary school students, 3,427,593 (decrease, 148,025).

Catholic Hospitals: 729, increase, 9. Patients treated, 36,993,102; increase, 2,264,280.

Nurses Schools: 124, increase, 3. Student nurses, 20,388; increase, 965.

Homes for Aged: 524; increase, 27. Residents, 66,527; increase, 3,282.

Orphanages: 199; children, 13,194. Children in Foster Homes, 16,948.

The most recent "Statistical Yearbook of the Church" issued by the Vatican disclosed that at the end of 1979:

- *The percentage of adult baptisms in the U.S. was higher than in Europe or Central and South America.*
- *U.S. marriage statistics for the year indicated that 222,666 recorded marriages involved two Catholics and 126,548 involved a Catholic and a non-Catholic.*

Founded 1956, in US. Motherhouse and novitiate, 101 Boynton Lane, Reno, Nev. 89502.

Sacred Heart, Brothers of the, S.C.: Founded 1821, in France, by Rev. Andre Coindre. General motherhouse, Rome, Italy. Educational work.

New Orleans Province (1847), P.O. Box 89, Bay St. Louis, Miss. 39520.

New England Province (1945), Rt. 98, R.R. 1, Pascoag, R.I. 02859.

New York Province (1960), R.D. 1, Box 215, Belvidere, N.J. 07823.

MEMBERSHIP OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES OF MEN

(Source: *Annuario Pontificio.* Statistics as of Jan. 1, 1980, unless indicated otherwise.)

Listed below are world membership statistics of institutes of men of pontifical right with 500 or more members; the number of priests is in parentheses. Also listed are institutes with less than 500 members with houses in the United States.

Jesuits (19,908)	27,082
Franciscans (Friars Minor) (14,380)	20,269
Salesians (11,065)	16,896
Franciscans (Capuchins) (8,694)	12,062
Brothers of Christian Schools	11,020
Benedictines (6,132)	9,647
Dominicans (5,532)	7,013
Marist Brothers	6,915
Redemptorists (4,937)	6,653
Oblates of Mary Immaculate (4,647)	5,976
Society of the Divine Word (3,254)	5,284
Vincentians (3,652)	4,090
Franciscans (Conventuals) (2,734)	4,043
Holy Spirit, Congregation (3,091)	3,864
Augustinians (2,736)	3,542
Discalced Carmelties (2,373)	3,354
Christian Brothers	3,205
White Fathers (2,661)	3,115
Passionists (2,372)	3,086
Trappists (1,489)	3,053
Claretians (1,968)	2,954
Priests of the Sacred Heart (1,919)	2,711
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (1,869)	2,545
Pallottines (1,479)	2,212
Marianists (616)	2,114
Holy Cross, Congregation (949)	2,087
Brothers of the Sacred Heart (46)	2,044
Carmelites (Ancient Observance) (1,554)	2,040
Marists (1,547)	1,916
Combonian Missionaries of the Heart of Jesus (1,272)	1,835
Hospitallers of St. John of God (113)	1,730
Piarists (1,538)	1,726
Brothers of Christian Instruction	1,611
Congregation of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (1,322)	1,561
Picpus Fathers (1,267)	1,447
Brothers of Christian Instruction of St. Gabriel *(1976)* (22)	1,434
Carmelites of BVM (886)	1,415
Cistercians (Common Observance) (862)	1,398
Montfort Missionaries (1,059)	1,393
Society of African Missions (1,246)	1,366
Premonstratensians (1,011)	1,301
Assumptionists (1,066)	1,272
Augustinians (Recollects) (1,011)	1,272
Servants of Mary (951)	1,245
Salvatorians (839)	1,217
Pious Society of St. Paul (557)	1,185
Viatorians (461)	1,178
Blessed Sacrament, Congr. of (817)	1,170
Little Workers of Divine Providence (756)	1,058
Missionaries of Holy Family (760)	1,056
Consolata Missionaries (856)	1,046
Ministers of Sick (Camillians) (668)	1,017
Mill Hill Missionaries (882)	1,006
Brothers of Charity	964
Oblates of St. Francis de Sales *(1978)* (730)	950
Columbans (876)	936
LaSalette Missionaries (648)	899
Maryknollers (774)	892
Franciscans (Third Order Regular) (610)	866
Xaverian Missionaries (637)	860
Canons Regular of St. Augustine (714)	852
Legionaries of Christ (126)	776
Mercedarians (552)	772
Scalabrinians (608)	768
Missionaries of the Most Precious Blood (597)	756
Brothers of the Immaculate Conception (5)	687
Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions (603)	672
Congregation of St. Joseph (557)	669
Brothers of Our Lady of Mercy	631
Paris Foreign Mission Society (612)	614
Crosier Fathers (448)	589
Trinitarians (395)	578
Sulpicians (557)	557
Eudists (455)	530
Servants of Charity (375)	500
Congr. of St. Basil (Canada) (423)	494
Barnabites (382)	487
Xaverian Brothers	478
Brothers of Our Lady of Lourdes	473
Mariannhill Missionaries (284)	470
Oratorians (351)	468
Resurrection, Congregation of (347)	445
St. Patrick's Mission Society *(1978)* (389)	440
Stigmatine Fathers and Brothers (347)	428
Rosminians (312)	412
Somascan Fathers (295)	406
Society of Christ (232)	399
Carthusians (229)	397
Oblates of St. Joseph (257)	345

Missionaries of the Holy Spirit (214)	339
Bethlehem Missionaries (258)	331
Marian Fathers and Brothers (217)	320
Rogationists (178)	283
Little Brothers of Jesus (77)	276
Paulists (237)	275
Order of St. Paul the First Hermit (140)	255
Brothers of St. Patrick	239
Missionary Servants of the Most Holy Trinity (152)	226
Atonement Friars (133)	211
Josephite Fathers (S.S.J.) (186)	210
Vocationist Fathers (172)	197
Presentation Brothers	195
Alexian Brothers	194
Sons of the Holy Family (123)	178
Josephites (C.J.) (124)	148
Theatines (105)	143
Bros. of Poor of St. Francis	131
Basilian Salvatorian Fathers (1977) (84)	121
Brothers of Mercy	119
Society of St. Edmund (96)	119
Glenmary Missioners (76)	118
Franciscan Bros. of Holy Cross (3)	86
Congr. of Sacerdotal Fraternity (48)	82
Camaldolese (26)	75
Servants of Holy Paraclete (31)	46
Clerics Regular Minor (Adorno Fathers) (34)	41
Mekhitarist Order of Vienna (21)	22

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

(Sources: Catholic Almanac survey; *Official Catholic Directory*.)

Africa, Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of (Sisters of Africa), S.A.: Founded 1869 at Algiers, Algeria, by Cardinal Lavigerie; in US, 1929. General motherhouse, Frascati, Italy; US headquarters, 5335 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011. Medical, educational, catechetical and social work in Africa.

Agnes, Sisters of St., C.S.A.: Founded 1858, in US, by Caspar Rehrl. General motherhouse, 475 Gillett St., Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935. Education, health care, social services.

Ann, Sisters of St., S.S.A.: Founded 1834, in Italy; in US, 1952. General motherhouse, Rome, Italy; US headquarters, Mount St. Ann, Ebensburg, Pa. 15931.

Anne, Sisters of St., S.S.A.: Founded 1850, at Vaudreuil, Que., Canada; in US, 1866. General motherhouse, Lachine, Que., Canada; US address, 720 Boston Post Rd., Marlboro, Mass. 01752. Retreat work, pastoral ministry, religious education.

Anthony, Missionary Servants of St., M.S.S.A.: Founded 1929, in US, by Rev. Peter Baque. General motherhouse, 100 Peter Baque Rd., San Antonio, Tex. 78209. Social work.

Apostolate, Sisters Auxiliaries of the, A.A.: Founded 1903, in Canada; in US, 1911. General motherhouse, 689 Maple Terr., Monongah, W. Va. 26554. Education, nursing.

Assumption, Little Sisters of the, L.S.A.: Founded 1865, in France; in US, 1891. General motherhouse, Paris, France; US provincial, 1195 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10028. Social work, nursing, family life education.

Assumption, Religious of the, R.A.: Founded 1839, in France; in US, 1919. General motherhouse, Paris, France; US province, 227 N. Bowman Ave., Merion, Pa. 19066. Educational work.

Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, Sisters of the, S.A.S.V.: Founded 1853, in Canada; in US, 1891. General motherhouse, Nicolet, Que., Canada; American province, North Main St., Box 128, Petersham, Mass. 01366. Education, mission, pastoral ministry.

Basil the Great, Sisters of St. (Pittsburgh Byzantine Rite), O.S.B.M.: Founded fourth century, by St. Basil the Great. Motherhouse, Mount St. Macrina. West National Pike, Uniontown, Pa. 15401. Education, health care.

Basil the Great, Sisters of the Order of St. (Ukrainian Byzantine Rite), O.S.B.M.: Founded fourth century, in Cappadocia, by St. Basil the Great; in US, 1911. Generalate, Rome, Italy; US motherhouse, 710 Fox Chase Rd., Philadelphia, Pa. 19111. Education.

Benedictine Nuns of the Primitive Observance, O.S.B.: Founded c. 529, in Italy; in US, 1948. Abbey of Regina Laudis, Flanders Rd., Bethlehem, Conn. 06751. Cloistered.

Benedictine Sisters, O.S.B.: Founded c. 529, in Italy; in US, 1852. General motherhouse, Eichstatt, Bavaria, Germany. US addresses: St. Vincent's Archabbey, Latrobe, Pa. 15650; St. Emma's Retreat House and Convent, 1001 Harvey St., Greensburg, Pa. 15601; St. Walburga Convent, 6717 S. Boulder Rd., Boulder, Colo. 80302.

Benedictine Sisters (Bedford, N.H.), **O.S.B.:** Founded 1627, in Lithuania as cloistered community; reformed 1918 as active community; established in US 1957, by Mother M. Raphaela Simonis. Regina Pacis, 333 Wallace Rd., Bedford, N.H. 03102.

Benedictine Sisters, Missionary, O.S.B.: Founded 1885. Generalate, Rome, Italy; US motherhouse, 300 N. 18th St., Norfolk, Nebr. 68701.

Benedictine Sisters, Olivetan, O.S.B.: Founded 1887, in US. General motherhouse, Holy Angels Convent, Jonesboro, Ark. 72401. Educational, hospital work.

Benedictine Sisters of Perpetual Adoration of Pontifical Jurisdiction, Congregation of the, O.S.B.: Founded in US, 1874, from Maria

UNITED STATES FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

(Data on U.S. foreign missionary personnel in the following tables were gathered by, and are reproduced with permission of, the United States Catholic Mission Association, 1302 Eighteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

(For additional information about the Church in mission areas, see News Events and other Almanac entries.)

Field Distribution, 1981

(Under this and following headings, Alaska, Hawaii, etc., are considered abroad because they are outside the 48 contiguous states.)

Africa: 946 (503 men; 443 women). Largest numbers in Tanzania, 169; Kenya, 157; Ghana, 109; Zambia, 74; Nigeria, 64.

Near East: 70 (45 men; 25 women). Largest numbers in Israel, 38; Egypt, 12; Lebanon, 11.

Far East: 1,529 (1,046 men; 483 women). Largest numbers in Philippines, 415; Japan, 327; Taiwan, 173; Korea, 144; India, 127; Hong Kong, 85.

Oceania: 696 (353 men; 343 women). Largest groups in Hawaii, 229; Papua New Guinea, 210; Australia, 65; Mariana Islands, 55; Samoa, 37; Caroline Islands, 35.

Europe: 36 (19 men; 17 women). Largest groups in Finland, 11; Sweden, 10; Denmark, 7.

North America: 315 (120 men; 195 women). Largest group in Alaska, 203.

Caribbean Islands: 511 (279 men; 232 women). Largest groups in Puerto Rico, 233; Jamaica, 122; Haiti, 43.

Central America: 693 (417 men; 276 women). Largest groups in Mexico, 215; Guatemala, 179.

South America: 1,528 (817 men; 711 women). Largest groups in Brazil, 457; Peru, 438; Bolivia, 236; Chile, 175.

TOTAL: 6,324 (3,599 men; 2,725 women).

Men Religious, 1981

Seventy-five mission-sending groups had 3,329 priests and brothers in overseas assignments.

Jesuits: 569 in 42 countries; largest group, 93 in the Philippines.

Maryknoll Fathers: 546 in 27 countries; largest group, 51 each in Taiwan and Tanzania.

Franciscans (O.F.M.): 209 in 23 countries; largest group, 67 in Brazil.

Divine Word Missionaries: 167 in 13 countries; largest group, 57 in Papua New Guinea.

Oblates of Mary Immaculate: 146 in 15 countries; largest group, 32 in Mexico.

Redemptorists: 144 in 8 countries; largest group, 61 in Brazil.

Marianists: 143 in 13 countries; largest group, 45 in Hawaii.

Capuchins (O.F.M. Cap): 133 in 9 countries; largest group, 33 in Papua New Guinea.

Benedictines: 92 in 14 countries; largest group, 20 in Guatemala.

Columbans: 77 in 11 countries; largest group, 30 in the Philippines.

Holy Cross Fathers: 66 in 11 countries; largest group, 21 in Bangladesh.

Dominicans: 64 in 9 countries; largest group, 18 in Pakistan.

Brothers of the Christian Schools: 63 in 11 countries; largest group, 26 in the Philippines.

Holy Ghost Fathers: 59 in 6 countries; largest group, 24 in Tanzania.

Holy Cross Brothers: 53 in 6 countries; largest group, 18 in Brazil.

Passionists: 51 in 5 countries; largest group, 26 in the Philippines.

Conventual Franciscans (O.F.M. Conv): 49 in 8 countries; largest group, 15 in Zambia.

La Salette Missionaries: 45 in 5 countries; largest group, 15 in Argentina.

Vincentians: 39 in 7 countries; largest group, 20 in Panama.

Marist Fathers: 37 in 9 countries; largest group, 11 in Papua New Guinea.

White Fathers: 30 in 11 countries; largest group, 6 in Tanzania.

Augustinians: 28 in 3 countries; largest group, 18 in Peru.

Missionaries of the Sacred Heart: 27 in 3 countries; largest group, 21 in Papua New Guinea.

Marist Brothers: 26 in 7 countries; largest group, 10 in the Philippines.

Salesians: 24 in 10 countries; largest group, 8 in Canada.

Comboni Missionaries: 22 in 7 countries; largest group, 7 in Uganda.

Missionhurst-CICM: 22 in 7 countries; largest group, 9 in the Dominican Republic.

Fathers of the Sacred Hearts: 21 in 4 countries; largest group, 14 in Japan.

Society of African Missions: 21 in 3 countries; largest group, 17 in Liberia.

Franciscan Friars of the Atonement (Graymoor): 20 in 3 countries; largest group, 11 in Japan.

Forty-five other mission-sending institutes had 19 or less members in overseas assignments.

Diocesan Priests, 1981

One hundred and 87 diocesan priests from 86 dioceses were in overseas assignments in 1981.

The largest groups were from Boston (22 in 4 countries) and St. Louis (14 in 2 countries).

Fifty-six of the diocesan priests in overseas assignments were members of the **Missionary Society of St. James the Apostle**, founded by Cardinal Richard J. Cushing of Boston in 1958. Its director is Reverend George F. Emerson, 24 Clark Street, Boston, Mass. 02109.

Fourteen other diocesan priests in overseas assignments are working as Priest Associates with the Maryknoll Fathers, whose headquarters are in Maryknoll, New York 10545.

Sisters, 1981

Two hundred and 15 mission-sending groups had 2,574 sisters in overseas assignments.

Maryknoll Sisters: 406 in 25 countries; largest group, 59 in Hawaii.

School Sisters of Notre Dame: 95 in 16 countries; largest group, 14 in Puerto Rico.

Marists: 83 in 13 countries; largest group, 16 in Papua New Guinea.

Medical Mission Sisters: 66 in 17 countries; largest group, 17 in Ghana.

Daughters of Charity: 64 in 11 countries; largest group, 35 in Bolivia.

Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur: 58 in 8 countries; largest group, 14 in Kenya.

Sisters of St. Joseph (Carondelet): 57 in 3 countries; largest group, 28 in Hawaii.

Benedictines: 48 in 11 countries: largest group, 12 in Colombia.

Franciscan Missionaries of Mary: 47 in 16 countries; largest group, 7 in Ghana.

Sisters of the Holy Cross: 43 in 4 countries; largest group, 18 in Brazil.

Ursulines of the Roman Union: 41 in 11 countries; largest group, 8 in Thailand.

Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (Philadelphia): 39 in 2 countries; larger group, 29 in Peru.

Franciscan Sisters of Allegany: 38 in 3 countries; largest group, 21 in Jamaica.

Religious Sisters of Mercy of the Union in the U.S.A.: 31 in 8 countries; largest group, 12 in Jamaica.

Servants of the Holy Spirit: 30 in 7 countries; largest group, 11 in Ghana.

Society of the Sacred Heart: 30 in 7 countries; largest group, 15 in Japan.

Sisters of the Third Franciscan Order, Minor Conventuals (Syracuse): 27 in 3 countries; largest group, 16 in Hawaii.

Little Sisters of the Poor: 26 in 14 countries; largest group, 4 in India.

Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (Monroe): 24 in 8 countries; largest group, 10 in Puerto Rico.

Sisters of Notre Dame: 24 in 3 countries; largest group, 13 in India.

Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus: 22 in 5 countries; largest groups, 8 each in Ghana and Nigeria.

Sisters of the Assumption of the B.V.M.: 22 in 3 countries; largest group, 18 in Canada.

Sisters of the Most Precious Blood (O'Fallon): 22 in 3 countries; largest group, 11 in Finland.

Sisters of St. Joseph (Brentwood): 21 in 2 countries; larger group, 20 in Puerto Rico.

Dominican Sisters (Adrian): 21 in 7 countries; largest group, 6 in Puerto Rico.

Adorers of the Blood of Christ: 20 in 5 countries; largest group, 7 in Liberia.

Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary: 20 in 5 countries; largest group, 9 in Peru.

Medical Missionaries of Mary: 20 in 7 countries; largest group, 8 in Tanzania.

One hundred and 87 other mission-sending institutes had 19 or less members in overseas assignments.

Lay Volunteers, 1981

Two hundred and 34 lay volunteers of 23 sponsoring organizations were in overseas assignments in 1981.

Jesuit Volunteer Corps: 54 in Alaska.

Maryknoll Lay Missioners: 52 in 15 countries; largest group, 11 in Tanzania.

Lay Mission Helpers: 33 in 13 countries; largest group, 7 in Papua New Guinea

Frontier Apostolate: 18 in Canada.

Catholic Medical Mission Board: 14 in 8 countries; largest group, 4 in Papua New Guinea.

Milwaukee Latin American Office: 8 in 5 countries; largest group, 3 in Colombia.

Society of Our Lady of the Most Holy Trinity: 8 in 2 countries; larger group, 7 in Belize.

Erie Diocese: 6 in 3 countries; largest group, 4 in Mexico.

The other sponsoring organizations had 5 members or less in overseas assignments.

U.S. MISSION ASSOCIATION

The United States Catholic Mission Association, juridically established Sept. 1, 1981, continues the activities and functions of the former U.S. Catholic Mission Council. It is sponsored jointly through their mission committees by the Leadership Conference of Women Religious and the Conference of Major Superiors of Men. Members of these committees constitute the board of directors, who elect annually a president and vice-president of the association for one-year terms.

The purpose of the association is to "enable the sponsoring agencies to make a significant contribution toward the evaluation, coordination and fostering in the United States of the worldwide missionary effort of the Catholic Church."

Typical activities are: educational efforts

related to the Church's teachings about its missionary nature; sponsorship of conferences on theological and pastoral foundations of missionary endeavor; liaison and cooperation with missionary bodies of other Christian churches; training programs and refresher courses for departing and returning missionaries, and general mission animation. The association is also responsible for gathering and publishing annual statistical data on U.S. missionary personnel overseas.

Rev. Anthony Bellagamba, I.M.C., and Sister Mary Godfrey, respectively, are executive secretary and coordinator of the association. Address: 1302 Eighteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

U.S. FOREIGN MISSIONARIES, 1960-1981

Year	Diocesan Priests	Religious Priests	Religious Brothers	Religious Sisters	Seminarians	Lay Persons	Total
1960	14	3018	575	2827	170	178	6782
1962	31	3172	720	2764	152	307	7146
1964	80	3438	782	3137	157	532	8126
1966	215	3731	901	3706	201	549	9303
1968	282	3727	869	4150	208	419	9655
1970	373	3117	666	3824	90	303	8373
1972+	246	3182	634	3121	97	376	7656
1973	237	3913*		3012		529	7691
1974	220	3084	639	2916	101	458	7418
1975	197	3023	669	2850	65	344	7148
1976	193	2961	691	2840	68	257	7010
1977	182	2882	630	2781	42	243	6760
1978	166	2830	610	2673	43	279	6601
1979	187	2800	592	2568	50	258	6455
1980	188	2750	592	2592	50	221	6393
1981	187	2702	584	2574	43	234	6324

+A corrected total for 1972 should read 7937, indicating losses of 436 from 1970 to 1972 and 246 from 1972 to 1973.
*Includes religious brothers and seminarians.

FIELD DISTRIBUTION BY AREAS, 1960-1981

Year	Africa	Far East	Near East	Oceania	Europe	N. Amer.	Carib. Is.	Cent. Amer.	S. Amer.	Total
1960	781	1959	111	986	203	337	991	433	981	6782
1962	901	2110	75	992	93	224	967	537	1247	7146
1964	1025	2332	122	846	69	220	1056	660	1796	8126
1966	1184	2453	142	953	38	211	1079	857	2386	9303
1968	1157	2470	128	1027	33	251	1198	936	2455	9655
1970	1141	2137	39	900	38	233	1067	738	2080	8373
1972	1107	1955	59	826	39	234	819	728	1889	7656
1973	1229	1962	54	811	40	253	796	763	1783	7691
1974	1121	1845	60	883	43	241	757	752	1716	7418
1975	1065	1814	71	808	37	252	698	734	1669	7148
1976	1042	1757	68	795	34	313	671	712	1618	7010
1977	1003	1659	62	784	34	296	629	702	1591	6760
1978	966	1601	57	769	34	339	593	705	1537	6601
1979	923	1562	65	743	37	332	562	686	1545	6455
1980	909	1576	65	711	35	294	548	699	1556	6393
1981	946	1529	70	696	36	315	511	693	1528	6324

HOME MISSIONS

The expression "home missions" is applied to places in the U.S. where the local church does not have its own resources, human and otherwise, which are needed to begin or, if begun, to survive and grow. These areas share the name "missions" with their counterparts in foreign lands because they too need outside help to provide the personnel and means for making the Church present and active there in carrying out its mission for the salvation of people.

Dioceses in the Southeast, the Southwest, and the Far West are most urgently in need of outside help to carry on the work of the Church. Millions of persons live in counties in which there are no resident priests. Many others live in rural areas beyond the reach and influence of a Catholic center. According to recent statistics compiled by the Glenmary Research Center, there are 545 priestless counties in the United States. Many states generally thought to be well off from a pas-

Other Educational Associations

National Association of Boards of Education: Founded in 1971 and made a department of the National Catholic Educational Association in 1973, to develop and promote policy-making boards for the advancement of Catholic education. Has a national membership of 1,307. Publishes *PolicyMaker* four times a year. The executive director is Dr. Mary-Angela Harper. Office: One Dupont Circle, Suite 350, Washington, D.C. 20036.

National Forum of Catholic Parent Organizations: Founded in 1976 as a commission of the National Catholic Educational Association, to support and promote the role of parents as primary educators of their children. Has a national membership of 625 affiliates. Publishes *Parentcator* 5 five times a year. Office: One Dupont Circle, Suite 350, Washington, D.C. 20036.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1981;* figures as of Jan. 1, 1981. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk.)

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
NEW ENGLAND	26	57,495	125	67,453	533	143,966
Maine, Portland	1	497	3	998	22	6,222
New Hampshire, Manchester	5	4,717	6	2,602	23	7,036
Vermont, Burlington	3	2,592	3	1,288	11	2,802
Massachusetts	9	30,691	70	34,800	246	70,611
*Boston	4	20,704	53	24,395	163	48,155
Fall River	1	2,853	5	3,121	24	6,577
Springfield	1	530	4	3,206	35	10,315
Worcester	3	6,604	8	4,078	24	5,564
Rhode Island, Providence	2	7,743	13	7,296	65	17,613
Connecticut	6	11,255	30	20,469	166	39,682
*Hartford	3	1,902	15	11,173	97	23,257
Bridgeport	2	9,313	10	5,983	48	11,950
Norwich	1	40	5	3,313	21	4,475
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	64	175,091	381	245,400	2,149	681,976
New York	30	96,574	159	108,890	919	314,224
*New York	14	55,589	67	39,596	276	96,106
Albany	3	4,270	13	5,783	63	16,215
Brooklyn	2	18,494	21	25,362	176	91,404
Buffalo	6	13,411	21	9,946	146	33,251
Ogdensburg	1	310	3	1,129	26	5,360
Rochester	—	—	9	6,935	79	20,515
Rockville Centre	2	2,162	16	15,044	88	36,334
Syracuse	2	2,338	9	5,095	65	15,039
New Jersey	8	18,364	95	51,983	461	138,684
*Newark	4	15,918	47	23,088	209	59,906
Camden	—	—	12	7,770	68	21,026
Paterson	3	933	14	6,716	67	16,962
Trenton	1	1,513	22	4,409	117	40,790
Pennsylvania	26	60,153	127	84,527	769	229,068
*Philadelphia	10	28,325	52	50,939	290	117,714
Allentown	2	1,646	10	5,161	72	14,524
Altoona-Johnstown	2	2,170	3	1,897	31	7,688
Erie	3	6,062	10	4,471	59	15,152
Greensburg	2	1,764	2	1,467	48	9,013
Harrisburg	—	—	10	4,955	60	12,643
Pittsburgh	3	9,198	28	10,280	145	38,590
Scranton	4	10,988	12	5,357	64	13,744
SOUTH ATLANTIC	14	39,465	129	65,776	540	164,874
Delaware, Wilmington	—	—	8	5,187	30	13,080
Maryland, *Baltimore	4	8,983	25	13,261	90	28,993
District of Columbia, *Washington	3	20,814	26	11,693	83	24,918

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Virginia	1	1,174	14	5,446	56	17,511
Arlington	1	1,174	4	2,697	28	9,595
Richmond	—	—	10	2,749	28	7,916
West Virginia, Wheeling-Charleston	1	1,026	9	2,334	36	6,254
North Carolina	2	1,228	3	1,175	35	8,079
Charlotte	2	1,228	2	952	16	4,237
Raleigh	—	—	1	223	19	3,842
South Carolina, Charleston	—	—	4	1,555	32	6,082
Georgia	—	—	7	3,849	29	9,521
*Atlanta	—	—	2	1,711	13	4,525
Savannah	—	—	5	2,138	16	4,996
Florida	3	6,240	33	21,276	149	52,427
*Miami	2	5,156	18	11,909	63	24,989
Orlando	—	—	5	2,713	27	8,456
Pensacola-Tallahassee	—	—	1	785	10	2,721
St. Augustine	—	—	2	1,431	16	4,959
St. Petersburg	1	1,084	7	4,438	33	11,303
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	51	130,866	320	206,191	2,508	606,021
Ohio	12	29,455	91	59,825	523	167,903
*Cincinnati	5	20,551	25	18,007	123	41,907
Cleveland	3	5,714	26	20,925	170	62,768
Columbus	1	849	14	5,960	53	15,269
Steubenville	1	1,003	4	1,332	18	3,564
Toledo	1	512	16	8,984	95	26,565
Youngstown	1	826	6	4,617	64	17,830
Indiana	9	16,645	25	14,285	210	49,221
*Indianapolis	2	1,552	9	5,385	74	16,485
Evansville	—	—	5	2,110	30	4,955
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	5	12,717	5	3,404	43	12,235
Gary	1	1,374	4	2,850	42	11,938
Lafayette	1	1,002	2	536	21	3,608
Illinois	13	44,107	102	76,714	675	202,471
*Chicago	7	35,605	64	54,326	384	136,084
Belleville	1	1,044	4	2,425	57	9,140
Joliet	3	5,267	9	6,762	65	18,928
Peoria	—	—	8	4,311	59	12,781
Rockford	—	—	8	4,525	48	11,606
Springfield	2	2,191	9	4,365	62	13,932
Michigan	8	18,875	69	36,009	340	96,191
*Detroit	5	13,496	46	25,106	165	57,803
Gaylord	—	—	5	1,178	20	4,288
Grand Rapids	1	3,075	4	2,949	46	8,893
Kalamazoo	1	541	3	1,149	21	4,122
Lansing	1	1,763	6	3,448	40	10,906
Marquette	—	—	1	91	12	2,543
Saginaw	—	—	4	2,088	36	7,636
Wisconsin	9	21,784	33	19,358	420	90,235
*Milwaukee	5	18,064	15	11,290	178	44,232
Green Bay	2	2,032	9	3,788	96	19,507
La Crosse	1	1,113	7	3,213	77	14,274
Madison	1	575	2	1,067	47	8,431
Superior	—	—	—	—	22	3,791
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	8	8,245	57	24,602	293	63,799
Kentucky	5	5,751	29	13,540	163	34,951
*Louisville	3	3,575	11	7,994	80	20,557
Covington	1	1,316	13	3,864	55	9,345
Owensboro	1	860	5	1,682	28	5,049
Tennessee	2	1,607	12	4,880	43	9,607
Memphis	1	1,318	6	2,559	17	4,446

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Tennessee						
Nashville	1	289	6	2,321	26	5,161
Alabama	1	887	5	2,898	50	11,919
*Mobile	1	887	3	1,823	27	7,224
Birmingham	—	—	2	1,075	23	4,695
Mississippi	—	—	11	3,284	37	7,322
Biloxi	—	—	6	1,597	17	3,454
Jackson	—	—	5	1,687	20	3,868
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	33	50,055	168	71,596	912	200,246
Minnesota	9	15,003	26	12,704	223	51,457
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	3	7,680	14	9,131	110	31,644
Crookston	—	—	2	375	11	1,778
Duluth	1	1,115	—	—	15	2,210
New Ulm	—	—	3	712	27	4,135
St. Cloud	3	4,188	3	981	37	6,662
Winona	2	2,020	4	1,505	23	5,028
Iowa	7	8,294	29	12,803	160	31,232
*Dubuque	3	3,603	11	5,282	60	15,122
Davenport	3	3,419	7	2,045	39	5,075
Des Moines	—	—	2	1,972	22	4,292
Sioux City	1	1,272	9	3,504	39	6,743
Missouri	7	19,097	48	25,977	281	68,462
*St. Louis	5	13,748	34	19,679	178	48,220
Jefferson City	—	—	2	940	36	6,012
Kansas City-St. Joseph	2	5,349	9	4,662	45	11,576
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	—	—	3	696	22	2,654
North Dakota	1	982	7	2,063	33	6,171
Bismarck	1	982	6	1,593	18	3,433
Fargo	—	—	1	470	15	2,738
South Dakota	2	931	5	1,685	27	5,051
Rapid City	—	—	2	436	3	783
Sioux Falls	2	931	3	1,249	24	4,268
Nebraska	1	751	35	10,080	98	19,056
*Omaha	1	751	22	7,310	64	14,060
Grand Island	—	—	7	1,320	9	1,004
Lincoln	—	—	6	1,450	25	3,992
Kansas	6	4,997	18	6,284	90	18,817
*Kansas City	3	2,738	7	3,258	38	9,234
Dodge City	1	698	—	—	12	1,660
Salina	1	844	7	1,256	12	1,986
Wichita	1	717	4	1,770	28	5,937
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	12	22,127	125	51,189	509	154,312
Arkansas, Little Rock	—	—	6	2,021	32	5,366
Louisiana	4	8,160	64	29,677	202	80,910
*New Orleans	4	8,160	28	18,149	95	43,794
Alexandria-Shreveport	—	—	7	2,135	24	6,555
Baton Rouge	—	—	9	3,320	26	11,202
Houma-Thibodaux	—	—	3	1,324	15	4,918
Lafayette	—	—	15	4,081	33	11,511
Lake Charles	—	—	2	658	9	2,930
Oklahoma	1	341	5	2,147	29	5,511
*Oklahoma City	1	341	2	954	17	3,027
Tulsa	—	—	3	1,193	12	2,484
Texas	7	13,626	50	17,344	246	62,525
*San Antonio	4	6,792	15	4,122	56	15,261
Amarillo	—	—	1	141	12	2,113
Austin	1	2,322	1	251	15	3,256
Beaumont	—	—	2	713	10	2,014
Brownsville	—	—	2	795	8	2,086

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Texas						
Corpus Christi	—	—	5	1,455	25	5,180
Dallas	1	2,688	8	3,221	34	9,892
El Paso	—	—	3	1,228	18	4,453
Fort Worth	—	—	4	1,274	15	4,098
Galveston-Houston	1	1,824	9	4,144	48	13,287
San Angelo	—	—	—	—	5	885
MOUNTAIN	5	6,907	36	14,123	185	45,069
Montana	2	2,579	5	1,331	21	3,325
Great Falls-Billings	1	1,253	3	584	17	2,585
Helena	1	1,326	2	747	4	740
Idaho, Boise	—	—	1	432	12	1,720
Wyoming, Cheyenne	—	—	1	128	7	1,377
Colorado	1	1,052	12	3,624	51	13,126
*Denver	1	1,052	9	3,247	42	11,870
Pueblo	—	—	3	377	9	1,256
New Mexico	2	3,276	5	1,792	31	7,395
*Santa Fe	2	3,276	3	1,672	22	5,420
Gallup	—	—	2	120	9	1,975
Arizona	—	—	8	4,380	44	13,018
Phoenix	—	—	6	3,229	26	7,924
Tucson	—	—	2	1,151	18	5,094
Utah, Salt Lake City	—	—	2	933	8	2,126
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	—	—	2	1,503	11	2,982
PACIFIC	21	46,111	158	91,163	781	228,769
Washington	4	8,681	12	6,920	85	20,214
*Seattle	2	4,792	9	5,384	59	14,981
Spokane	2	3,889	2	1,276	19	3,641
Yakima	—	—	1	260	7	1,592
Oregon	2	3,541	11	4,041	56	10,758
*Portland	2	3,541	10	3,941	52	10,054
Baker	—	—	1	100	4	704
California	14	31,584	125	75,606	605	186,278
*Los Angeles	4	8,175	57	35,269	230	75,616
*San Francisco	4	15,261	26	15,035	105	32,163
Fresno	—	—	2	1,459	25	6,738
Monterey	—	—	2	938	14	3,777
Oakland	4	3,280	11	6,538	56	15,664
Orange	1	440	4	3,954	35	14,055
Sacramento	—	—	9	4,020	42	10,999
San Bernardino	—	—	2	1,637	31	8,162
San Diego	1	4,428	5	3,248	42	12,776
San Jose		No separate statistics available.				
Santa Rosa	—	—	5	2,035	13	3,207
Stockton	—	—	2	1,473	12	3,121
Alaska	—	—	2	272	4	715
*Anchorage	—	—	—	—	2	222
Fairbanks	—	—	2	272	1	338
Juneau	—	—	—	—	1	155
Hawaii, Honolulu	1	2,305	8	4,324	31	10,904
EASTERN RITES	2	316	5	754	47	7,348
*Philadelphia	1	304	1	341	16	2,656
St. Nicholas	—	—	1	133	3	840
Stamford	1	12	3	280	9	956
*Pittsburgh	—	—	—	—	6	993
Parma	—	—	—	—	6	982

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Eastern Rites						
Passaic	—	—	—	—	7	921
St. Maron	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenians (Ap. Ex.)		No separate statistics available.				
TOTALS 1981	236	536,678	1,504	838,247	8,117	2,296,380
Totals 1980	239	505,076	1,527	846,559	8,149	2,317,200
Totals 1971	283	426,205	1,954	1,015,713	9,606	3,413,610

REPORT ON CATHOLIC EDUCATION

The status of Catholic educational institutions and programs in the United States at the beginning of 1981, 1980 and 1971 were reflected in figures (as of Jan. 1) reported by *The Official Catholic Directory, 1981.*

Colleges and Universities: 236 (3 less than in 1980 and 47 less than in 1971).

College and University Students: 536,678 (31,602 more than in 1980 and 110,473 more than in 1971).

High Schools: 1,504 (23 less than in 1980 and 450 less than in 1971).

High School Students: 838,247 (8,312 less than in 1980 and 177,466 less than in 1971).

Public High School Students Receiving Religious Instruction: 962,912 (34,067 less than in 1980 and 340,120 less than in 1971).

Elementary Schools: 8,117 (32 less than in 1980 and 1,489 less than in 1971).

Elementary School Students: 2,296,380 (20,820 less than in 1980 and 1,117,230 less than in 1971).

Public Elementary School Students Receiving Religious Instruction: 3,427,593 (148,025 less than in 1980 and 753,873 less than in 1971).

Teachers: 170,976 (3,263 more than in 1980 and 29,462 less than in 1971).

Lay Teachers: 123,418 (5,755 more than in 1980 and 16,574 more than in 1971).

Sisters: 38,785 (2,350 less than in 1980 and 39,586 less than in 1971).

Priests (Full-Time): 5,537 (93 more than in 1980 and 4,267 less than in 1971).

Brothers: 3,017 (254 less than in 1980 and 1,897 less than in 1971).

Scholastics: 219 (19 more than in 1980 and 286 less than in 1971).

Enrollment

Despite a decrease in the total number of school-age children, enrollment in Catholic elementary and secondary schools remained relatively constant over the previous five years, according to findings of a study reported in February, 1981, by the National Catholic Educational Association.

The average decline in enrollment in Catholic schools from 1975-76 to 1980-81 was 2 per cent on the elementary level and 1.2 per cent on the secondary level.

During that same period, the total number of school-age children in the U.S. declined about 9.7 per cent, an annual average of 1.9 per cent for elementary pupils and 1.5 per cent for secondary pupils. Total enrollment in public and private schools declined consistently since 1970.

These and other findings were published in "A Statistical Report on U.S. Catholic Schools 1980-81," prepared by Basilian Father Frank Bredeweg, a data bank consultant to the NCEA.

Private schools enrolled a significant percentage of the nation's elementary and secondary school pupils, and it was estimated that they would have a higher percentage of the total enrollment in the 1980s than they had in the 1970s. In 1980, private schools served a larger share of elementary and secondary school pupils (10.9 per cent) than they did in 1970 (10.5 per cent). This percentage was expected to increase to 11.2 per cent by 1985.

The study also revealed:

• Between 1979-80 and 1980-81, Catholic school enrollment declined from 3,139,000 to 3,106,000, a decrease of 33,000 pupils, or 1.1 per cent.

• Catholic schools remained integrally involved with minority education and urban problems. Black and Hispanic pupils represented about one-sixth of the total enrollment in Catholic schools. In the previous 10 years, enrollment of blacks in Catholic schools rose from 209,500, or 4.8 per cent of total enrollment, to 252,900, or 8.1 per cent of total enrollment. In the same period, enrollment of Hispanics in Catholic schools rose from 216,500, or 5 per cent of total enrollment, to 256,000, or 8.3 per cent of total enrollment.

• The percentage of Catholics in Catholic schools declined from 95 per cent of enrollment in 1970 to about 91 per cent in 1979. The decline was due in great part to the increased percentage of black students in urban Catholic schools.

Three Studies

The quality of Catholic schools was reflected in studies published in 1981 by three staff members of the National Opinion Research Center.